FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 OCTOBER 1985

Aftermath of Israeli Raid on PLO Headquarters in Tunisia

The Israeli raid on PLO buildings near Tunis killed 50 Palestinians and Tunisians and wounded about 100 others, the Tunisian Government announced in a communique reported by Tunis radio. Tunisia "strongly condemns this official terrorist act committed by a state," the communique said, and it has called for a UN Security Council meeting in the hope that the United Nations will condemn Israel's action, impose sanctions against the Israeli "terrorist state," enable Tunisia to receive compensation, and take measures to prevent a repetition of such actions. In a related statement carried by the radio, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi said the attack is part of Israel's policy of always rejecting efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Palestine problem.

A station commentary broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio asserted that the raid will not prevent the PLO from continuing its armed struggle in "the occupied homeland." The statement noted that the raid was targeted on PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's offices. Khalil al-Wazir, PLO deputy military commander, subsequently told Radio Monte Carlo that no responsible PLO official was killed in the attack, though PETRA-JNA reported that the commander of Force-17 was among the dead. In a statement to Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* cited by MENA, 'Arafat described the raid as an "Israeli-U.S." operation, claiming he has information that the U.S. 6th Fleet offered to assist the Israeli Air Force in its attack. The raid shows that Israel is the "main obstacle" to the peace process, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi maintained in remarks reported by KUNA.

Moshe Arens, Israeli acting foreign minister during Yitzhaq Shamir's absence in New York, stated that the attack in Tunisia is also a warning to Jordan, pointing out that any country playing host to a terrorist organization is taking risks, Jerusalem television reported.

The attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was condemned by many Arab leaders including Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who denounced Israel's "atrocious and criminal act" in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio. In response, Egypt has decided that it cannot receive the Israeli delegation that was scheduled to arrive in Cairo for talks on the Tabah problem, he announced. Contending that it is wrong to hold 'Arafat responsible for the Larnaca operation, Mubarak said 'Arafat is "the most moderate Palestinian leader" and if he is killed this will only turn all Palestinians throughout the world into terrorists. The raid is a blow to the peace process and indicates that Israel does not really want peace, Mubarak maintained.

Jordan's King Husayn also condemned and denounced the attack in remarks cited by Amman television. In New York, the Syrian foreign minister condemned Israel's "criminal aggression" against Tunisia during a speech to the UN General Assembly reported by Damascus radio, while the Iraqi foreign minister likewise denounced the attack in a statement cited by INA. Other condemnations of the raid came from the Saudi Royal Court, the Kuwaiti Government, the Politbureau of Algeria's FLN, and Moroccan King Hassan II, according to SPA, KUNA, Algiers and Rabat radios. In Libya, JANA's political editor asserted that the Zionist aircraft used a U.S. aircraft carrier as a base for their attack, Tripoli radio reported, and he viewed the raid as an "act of aggression by the U.S. Government against Tunisia."

Lebanon

The body of an executed Soviet Embassy doctor has been found, Beirut radio reported 2 October. A caller claiming to represent the "Islamic Liberation Organization" told a news agency in Beirut that his group had executed one of the four Soviet hostages, according to AFP, though a caller on behalf of Islamic Jihad earlier told an agency that the Jihad group had executed two Soviets. Meanwhile, TASS reported that Soviet authorities were taking "all necessary steps" to rescue the hostages. The USSR has begun high-level contacts with Syria regarding the kidnappings, according to a Soviet source cited by Beirut radio.

In Tripoli, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Islamic Unification Movement leader Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left for Damascus 2 October in an effort to resolve the conflict. Earlier, Beirut radio reported that military operations in Tripoli subsided as Sha'ban met with an Iranian delegation which hoped to accompany him to Syria. In a related development, the Iranian charge d'affaires in Beirut said rumors that Iranian-Syrian relations have been "frozen" due to the fighting in Tripoli are "baseless," Beirut radio disclosed.

West Bank

The IDF expelled three "terrorist activists" from Judaea and Samaria to Jordan 2 October, Jerusalem radio announced.

Tunisian, Egyptian Relations with Libya

Tunisia is seriously considering the "military option" against Libya after severing diplomatic relations with Tripoli last week, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in an interview with the Tunisian paper *LA PRESSE* reported by AFP. Libya now realizes there is a "red line it must not cross," Mzali said in the interview published after his 3-day visit to Algeria. He affirmed that cooperation between Tunisia and Algeria is the "antidote" to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, adding that Algeria will not leave Tunisia alone in the face of any attack by "classic military methods."

Egyptian ships carried out a "shameful act of piracy" by "obstructing" a civilian Libyan ship in the Gulf of Suez 14-16 September, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced.

Monitored Egyptian media have not been observed to report on the incident.

Morocco

Morocco has decided to break diplomatic relations with India following the latter's announcement that it has recognized the "so-called" Saharan Republic, the Moroccan Foreign Ministry declared in a communique cited by MAP.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim that Iranian air defense units downed an Iraqi Mirage fighter plane 30 September in northern Iraq. An Iranian military communique reported by IRNA said Iranian planes "heavily bombarded" Iraqi positions in northeastern Iraq 1 October, resulting in "considerable" casualties and losses.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 191 *2 October 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Arab League Expresses 'Deep Shock' at U.S. Stance *[KUNA]* .... A 1
- 'Arafat Says U.S. Involved in Israeli Attack *[MENA]* .... A 1
  - Views Israeli Aims *[KUNA]* .... A 1
- Qaddumi on Israeli Raid's Impact on Peace Process *[KUNA]* .... A 1
- Al-Wazir Comments on Aftermath of Air Raid *[Monte Carlo]* .... A 2
- DFLP's Hawatimah Condemns Raid on PLO Base *[Aden]* .... A 2
- Palestinian 'Source' on Determination to Fight *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
- Radio Says Anti-Israel Operations To Continue *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
- Palestinian Spokesman Reports 156 Raid Casualties *[KUNA]* .... A 3
  - Two Officials Killed *[PETRA-JNA]* .... A 3
  - Further Casualties Identified *[Aden]* .... A 3
  - Casualty Toll Updated *[Aden]* .... A 3
- 'Arafat: PLO Working To Free Soviet Hostages *[KUNA]* .... A 3
- PLO's 'Arafat Blames U.S. for Mideast Deadlock *[WAKH]* .... A 4
- Palestinian Attacks on Israeli Targets Reported .... A 4
  - IDF Vehicle Attacked *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 4
  - Jerusalem Restaurant Bombed *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 4
  - Two Israeli Settlers Killed *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 4
  - Israeli Soldier Stabbed *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 5
- Joint Forces Attack Lahd Position in Jazzin Area *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

- GCC Defense Ministers To Meet in Kuwait 20 Oct *[Kuwait AL-SIYASAH 30 Sep]* .... C 1
- GCC Agrees on Unified Crude Oil Contract *[WAKH]* .... C 1

BAHRAIN

- Prime Minister Condemns Raid on Tunis .... C 1
  - Sends Cable to 'Arafat .... C 1
- Amir, Australian Prime Minister Hold Talks .... C 1
- Official on State Budget for 1986-1987 *[AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ 1 Oct]* .... C 2
- Telephone Channels Transferred to Arabsat *[GULF DAILY NEWS 1 Oct]* .... C 2

KUWAIT

- Prime Minister Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO .... C 2
- Oil Minister Departs for Vienna OPEC Meeting *[WAKH]* .... C 2
- ARAB TIMES on Threat To Close Hormuz Straits *[29 Sep]* .... C 2
- Omani Stand on Palestinian Issue Denounced *[AL-ANBA' 29 Sep]* .... C 3

OMAN

- Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid .... C 4
- UK Defense Secretary Meets Interior Minister .... C 4
  - Received by Sultan .... C 4
- 'UMAN Views Decision on Relations With USSR .... C 4
- Israeli Protest on Saudi Arms Purchase Viewed *[WAKH]* .... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Court Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis ..... C 5
    Fahd Cables Tunisia, 'Arafat ..... C 5
YAR Official Arrives With Message for King ..... C 5
    Meets Fahd ..... C 5
Crown Prince Receives Sudanese Party Leader ..... C 5
Purchase of Arms From United Kingdom Viewed ..... C 6
Commentary on Reagan-Husayn Talks on PLO Policy ..... C 6
Resumption of Israel-USSR Relations Viewed ..... C 7

UAE

Government Condemns Israeli Attack in Tunis *[WAKH]* ..... C 7
AL-KHALIJ Lauds Oman-USSR Relations Decision *[WAKH]* ..... C 7
Abu Dhabi National Oil Company Issues Report *[WAKH]* ..... C 8

PDRY

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid ..... C 8
DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Departs After Visit ..... C 8

YAR

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid on PLO ..... C 9
    'Abd al-Gani Sends Condolences ..... C 9

EGYPT

'Arafat Talks With Mubarak About Israeli Raid ..... D 1
    Mubarak Makes Statement on Raid ..... D 1
    Al-Biltaji on Raid ..... D 2
    AL-JUMHURIYAH Commentary ..... D 2
    AL-AHRAM Commentary ..... D 3
Lutfi Discusses Cooperation With UK Delegation ..... D 3

IRAQ

Communique Reports 1 Oct Raid on Khark Island ..... E 1
Spokesman Denies Iran Shot Down Fighter Plane ..... E 1
Tariq 'Aziz Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis ..... E 1
    Newspapers Score Raid ..... E 2
'Aziz Meets Bulgarian, Indian, YAR Counterparts ..... E 2
Oil Minister Seeks New Production Quota in Vienna ..... E 2
Saddam Sends PRC President National Day Greetings ..... E 3
INA Reopens Office in Cairo; Press Team Departs ..... E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis ..... F 1
    Al-Masri Condemns Attack ..... F 1
    Prince Hasan Talks to Mzali ..... F 1
Newspapers Comment on Israeli Raid on Tunis ..... F 1
    JORDAN TIMES *[2 Oct]* ..... F 1
    SAWT AL-SHA'B *[2 Oct]* ..... F 2
    AL-DUSTUR *[2 Oct]* ..... F 2
    AL-RA'Y *[2 Oct]* ..... F 3
King Husayn Resumes Meetings With U.S. Officials ..... F 3
Al-Masri Appeals for End to Tripoli Fighting ..... F 3
Turkish Military Delegation Departs 1 Oct ..... F 4

LEBANON

- Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets ..... G 1
  - Soviet Sources Remark ..... G 1
  - Doctor Killed [Radio Free Lebanon] ..... G 1
  - Diplomat Found Shot Dead ..... G 1
  - Body Identified as Cultural Attache [Radio Free Lebanon] ..... G 1
  - Islamic Groups Issue Claims [AFP] ..... G 1
  - Further Details [AFP] ..... G 1
  - Al-Jumayyil Briefs Karami ..... G 2
  - Al-Jumayyil Asks Birri To Help ..... G 2
- Birri Meets With Amal Movement Official ..... G 2
  - Condemned by Communist Party [Voice of the Mountain] ..... G 2
  - PSP Demands Immediate Release [Voice of the Mountain] ..... G 2
  - Amal Condemns Slaying ..... G 3
- Aeroflot Cancels Scheduled Flight to Beirut ..... G 3
- President Asks U.S. Envoy To Pursue Aid Program ..... G 3
- Al-Jumayyil Denounces Israeli Raid on Tunisia ..... G 3
- Islamic Unification Leader Leaves for Damascus [AFP] ..... G 3
  - Iranian Delegation Escorts ..... G 3
  - Group Departs ..... G 3
- Battles in Tripoli Show Signs of Abating ..... G 4
  - 'Relative Calm Prevails' ..... G 4
  - Leftists Achieve Limited Advance [Radio Free Lebanon] ..... G 4
- Iranian Envoy Denies Syrian Relations 'Frozen' ..... G 4
- 2 Groups Claim Responsibility for Explosion ..... G 4
- 2 More Attacks Reported Against SNP Targets ..... G 4
  - Groups Claim Attacks ..... G 4
  - Further Details [Radio Free Lebanon] ..... G 5
- Mountain Areas Come Under Shellfire ..... G 5
- Attacks on Lahd, Israeli Positions in South ..... G 5
- Israel 'Encroaching' on Territory in South [AFP] ..... G 5
- General Strike Expresses Solidarity With Tripoli ..... G 5

SYRIA

- Damascus TV Reports Raid on PLO Offices ..... H 1
- Foreign Minister Addresses United Nations 1 Oct ..... H 1
- Government Warns Kidnappers of Soviet Diplomats *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* ..... H 2
- AL-BA'TH Comments on Israeli Tunis Raid ..... H 2
- Commentary Assails Reagan Middle East Policy ..... H 3
- Khaddam Receives Islamic Unification Leader, Others ..... H 3
- Official Speaks at USSR Societies Celebrations ..... H 3

ISRAEL

- Peace Efforts To Be Continued Despite Tunis Raid ..... I 1
- Government Officials Speak on Raid Against PLO ..... I 1
  - Prime Minister Peres ..... I 1
  - Foreign Minister Shamir ..... I 1
  - Defense Minister Rabin ..... I 2
  - Acting Foreign Minister Arens ..... I 2
  - Minister Weizman ..... I 2
  - Senior Government Officials *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 2
- Knesset Members *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 3
  - MAPAM Secretary General ..... I 3
- Mubarak on Willingness for USSR in Peace Process *[DAVAR 1 Oct]* ..... I 4
- Public Building on W. Bank Goes on Despite Freeze *[DAVAR 1 Oct]* ..... I 4
- Incidents Between ASL, UNIFIL in S. Lebanon ..... I 4
- UNIFIL Spokesman on Recent Weapons Confiscations *[THE JERUSALEM POST 2 Oct]* ..... I 4

Three W. Bank Terrorists Expelled to Jordan .... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

FLN Political Bureau Condemns Israeli Raid .... Q 1

LIBYA

People's Congress Council Discusses Israeli Raid .... Q 1
Tripoli Claims Egyptian 'Piracy' Against Ship .... Q 1
Tunisian Suspension of Air License Protested .... Q 1

MOROCCO

Government Breaks Relations With India .... Q 1
Hassan Assures Mzali of Support Over Raid .... Q 2

SUDAN

TMC Spokesman Says 219 Held in Coup Probe .... Q 2
    14 Civilians Detained .... Q 2
Dafallah Clarifies Comments on Recent Events .... Q 2
Dafallah Discusses Need for Conference on South .... Q 3
Ayyub Addresses UN on Efforts To Solve Problems .... Q 3
Defense Minister on Agreements With Egypt .... Q 3
Dafallah, U.S. Envoy Discuss Aid, U.S. Trip .... Q 3
SPLA Involvement in Coup Attempt Denied *[BBC World Service]* .... Q 4
Radio SPLA Denounces TMC 'Irresponsible Conduct' .... Q 4
Radio SPLA Reports Successful Raid on Malakal .... Q 5

TUNISIA

Tunis Reports Casualties of 'Abominable Crime' .... Q 5
Government Responds to Israeli Air Raid .... Q 5
    Communique Condemns Raid .... Q 5
    Regret Expressed at U.S. Stance .... Q 5
    Es-Sebsi Makes Statement .... Q 6
    Message Sent to Security Council .... Q 6
'Military Option' Against Libya Being Considered *[AFP]* .... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Cables Congratulations to Ryzhkov .... R 1
ELF Official on Government Offensive, Negotiations *[QNA]* .... R 1
Eritrean Front Ready To Negotiate With Government *[WAKH]* .... R 1
Eritrean Red Cross Appeals for Help After Attacks *[WAKH]* .... R 1

KENYA

Ugandan Peace Talks Continue 1 October .... R 2

SOMALIA

Statement Issued on Grounded Ship's Cargo .... R 2

TANZANIA

Mwinyi, Outgoing PRC Envoy View Bilateral Ties .... R 2

UGANDA

Military Council Member Asks for Cease-Fire Observance .... R 2
Army Casualties From 21 Sep Attack Noted *[AFP]*.......... R 2
UNLA Officiers, Men Return From Training in PRC .... R 3

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Delegation Departs for World Bank Meetings in ROK .... T 1
Canadian Envoy Departs; Cited on Oil Prospects .... T 1

LIBERIA

Government Lifts Ban on SUN TIMES Newspaper .... T 1

NIGER

Kountche Sends Planning Minister to ROK .... T 1

NIGERIA

Babangida Address on National Day 1 Oct .... T 1

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Nigerian With Babangida Message .... T 3
President Departs on Southern Africa Tour .... T 4

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Burkinabe Minister .... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Angolan, Cuban, Soviet Troops Killed *[Johannesburg]*.......... U 1

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Cites Growing Ties With PRC .... U 1

LESOTHO

Finance Minister Departs for Maldives, Seoul .... U 1
Opposition Members Turn Down Parliament Seats .... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Explosion Casualty Toll Updated *[AFP]*.......... U 1

NAMIBIA

Official Comments on SWAPO Role in Elections *[SAPA]*.......... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Comparison of P.W. Botha National Party Speech .... U 2
Reaction to Botha 30 Sep National Party Speech .... U 5
    FCI Endorses Speech .... U 5
    Station Commentary .... U 6
    Political, Business Leaders React .... U 6
    ANC Rejects Botha Proposals *[Umtata]* .... U 7
    Buthelezi: Speech 'Disappointing' .... U 7
    UDF Statement .... U 8
    AZASO President Comments .... U 8
    SACC Leader .... U 8
    Sowetan Editor .... U 8
    Black Leaders Comment .... U 9
P.W. Botha Defends Group Areas Act .... U 9
Botha Says No Improper Conduct by SADF Officers .... U 10
Netherlands Embasssy To Lose Diplomatic Immunity .... U 11
    Netherlands Rejects Withdrawal .... U 12
Buthelezi Quotes ANC Call for Violence .... U 12
PFP Spokesman Welcomes Announcement on Education .... U 14
UDF Not To Call Strike on Day of Prayer .... U 14
Durban Detainees Released Without Being Charged *[Umtata]* .... U 15
Ciskeian Police Reportedly Assault Funeral Mourners .... U 15
Further on UWC Unrest, Foreign TV Crews' Arrest .... U 15
Two Wounded in Police Gunfire; School Set Alight .... U 16
Police Report Arrest of TV Crew, Other Incidents .... U 16
Soweto Youths Attack Shoppers, Destroy Goods .... U 16
Businessmen Anger Botha; Nuclear Potential Viewed *[Paris LE MONDE 17 Sep]* .... U 16
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency .... U 17

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Announces Liqoqo, Security Changes .... U 20

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Notes Wish For Unity Talks with ZAPU .... U 20
Radio Truth Cites ZNA Losses in Mozambique .... U 20

Arab League Expresses 'Deep Shock' at U.S. Stance
LD021045 Kuwait KUNA in English 0858 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 2 (KUNA) — The League of Arab States expressed Tuesday evening its "deep shock" at the statements made by the Reagan administration regarding the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia.

"There was a tremendous disillusionment in the American position," the observer of the league, Clovis Maqsud, told reporters following an urgent meeting of Arab foreign ministers on the attack on Tunisia.

"It was mind-boggling to see U.S. reaction to a country like Tunisia who has been very friendly to the United States," he added.

'Arafat Says U.S. Involved in Israeli Attack
NC021009 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1003 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 2 Oct (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has disclosed that he has information indicating that the U.S. 6th Fleet had offered assistance to the Israeli Air Force in its aggression against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia yesterday.

In a statement to Kuwait's AL-QABAS which was published today, 'Arafat said it was not merely an Israeli operation; it was an Israeli-U.S. operation. He added that this aggression will not destroy the Palestinian revoluiton and will not pass without Palestinian and Arab punishment.

Views Israeli Aims
LD021130 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, Oct 2 (KUNA) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat described the Israeli military raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia yesterday as "aggressive, criminal and terroristic."

In an on air interview with the Italian television last night, 'Arafat commented on the Israeli raid, by saying "this is an official terrorism and an open violation to the sovereignty and independence of Tunisia and an attempt to assassinate me, as a PLO chairman..."

"The Israeli military force has announced two months ago that it would attack deep (PLO) targets and its justification of retaliating for the Cyprus operation is unjustified," 'Arafat said.

Three Palestinians killed three Israelis, who were in their yacht in Cyprus, accusing them of espionage.

'Arafat called on the world media "not to centre on the life of three spies only and ignore the fact that the Palestinian and Tunisian people lost yesterday 158 victims and the Palestinian and Lebanese people lost 60,000 martyrs during the (Israeli) invasion (of Lebanon) in 1982."

The PLO leader accused Israel of targetting the current peace efforts in the Middle East charging the United States of being involved in the Israeli raid. He noted "the airplanes which attacked us received help from U.S. bases and fleets in the Mediterranean."

'Arafat concluded by saying "my people in the occupied lands will retaliate for this attack."

Meanwhile, former Israeli chief of staff and present minister at the Israeli Cabinet, Hayim Bar-Lev, told the Italian television that Israel will attack the PLO headquarters wherever they are located.

Qaddumi on Israeli Raid's Impact on Peace Process
LD011745 Kuwait KUNA in English 1557 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct 1 (KUNA) — The head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, condemned Tuesday the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and saw it as an indication of Israel's continuous intransigence toward achieving peace in the Middle East.

The Palestinian official, who is the PLO foreign minister in exile, told KUNA and one other reporter that the raid was perpetrated by eight F-16 planes and it was directed at the offices and living quarters of the PLO in Tunisia.

Qaddumi said no PLO leaders were killed in the raid but added there were some casualties without giving the number.

He said the offices and the living quarters were destroyed.

Asked how the raid would affect the ongoing peace process in the Middle East based on the Jordanian-PLO initiative last February, Qaddumi said, "This (the raid) means that the Israelis are the main obstacle in the process of peace."

The PLO official said he did not think a special Security Council meeting will be called for on the Israeli raid explaining, "it is not the only one. Israel commits everyday a crime or more inside the occupied territories."

Qaddumi, however, said the raid will be included in the Security Council meeting on the Middle East situation and the question of Palestine which the Non-Aligned Movement formally requested Monday.

In response to a question on whether the raid creates a setback to the efforts of King Husayn of Jordan especially following his talks Monday with the Reagan administration, Qaddumi lashed out at the policies of the U.S. Administration in the Middle East and said the position of the [word indistinct] is a hopeless case. "They are maneuvering and manipulating but in fact they don't want to push things forward. They want the PLO to make concessions only."

"I don't trust the American position and they never change their attitude," he added.

The head of the PLO Political Department voiced strong opposition to Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and said, "Needless to say, I am against them one hundred percent...The (Palestinian) National Council adopted a decision that 242 is inadequate for a just solution which will bring lasting peace in the Middle East."

Asked about what King Husayn had said about the PLO's implicit acceptance of the resolutions, Qaddumi said, "You may ask King Husayn, but I as the head of the Political Department wish to affirm that 242 and 338 are completely rejected by the PLO."

The PLO official said King Husayn's speech in front of the 40th session of the General Assembly Friday was "misinterpreted".

Pointing to what the Jordanian monarch said about the readiness to negotiate with Israel "promptly and directly", Qaddumi said, "He (King Husayn) was saying within the suitable framework which is the peace conference."

Qaddumi added, "We are against any seperate negotiations."

He said the PLO-Jordanian initiative "as we said is to have a joint action in order to formulate an Arab collective action in order to implement the Fes plan" of the Arab summit in 1982.

Al-Wazir Comments on Aftermath of Air Raid

JN012104 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2030 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Interview with Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, by Monte Carlo correspondent Fu'ad Na'im in Amman on 1 October and carried within the "Panorama" program — recorded]

[Text] Fu'ad Na'im] Brother Abu Jihad, was Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] at the scene of the raid?

[Khalil al-Wazir] Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Tunis at midnight. He was not at the site. He was not going to the site. He was in a safe place elsewhere. We were in contact the moment the aggression took place and afterward. Following the aggression, a meeting of the leaderships — the current PLO Executive Committee members and some military commanders — was held and the effects of the raid were discussed. Then 'Arafat inspected the scene of the raid and the hospitals that received some of the wounded. He also made certain visits. Therefore, Brother Abu 'Ammar is in good health. Most of the Palestinian officials are safe and sound. Most of the cadres who were supposed to be at the scene of the raid are also safe and sound. For example, Brother Brigadier Abu al-Mu'tasim ['Adil 'Afanah], deputy chief of staff, was supposed to be there, but he is all right; Colonel 'Abd al-Razzaq was supposed to be there, but he is all right; heads of offices and departments were supposed to be there, but they were not there during the riad. Therefore, we thank God because the losses were not what the enemy wanted them to be. On the contrary, we consider that the enemy has failed ebcause he could not kill any responsible official there.

DFLP's Hawatimah Condemns Raid on PLO Base

GF011833 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Following the Zionist raid on PLO buildings in Tunis,Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], made the following statement to the press:

The terrorism practiced by the Zionist enemy will not pass without retaliation. The attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis is the bitter result of U.S.-Israeli conditions. The attack on the PLO headquarters on Tunisian soil, where the Arab League is located, requires an Arab position toward the United States, the protector of Israel. Israeli terrorism is being carried out with U.S. arms and planes. The Palestinian national response to Israel's aggression lies in taking immediate action to restore PLO unity on the basis of the national phase program, the abolishment of all steps which deviate from the common basis, and the decisive elimination of divisions within the ranks of the resistance and the PLO.

We call on the representatives of the world's countries who are meeting now at the United Nations to take measures to counter Israeli contentiousness and to expell the Zionist entity from the United Nations.

Palestinian 'Source' on Determination to Fight

JN011622 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1602 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source has stated the following: Eight Zionist military planes launched three successive savage raids on a number of buildings belonging to the PLO headquarters in Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis, including the offices of the brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The savage Zionist raids, in which bombs, missiles, and medium-caliber machine guns were used, damaged several buildings of the PLO headquarters and nearby Tunisian homes. Many were martyred or wounded, including a number of Tunisians.

In the face of these savage raids, we affirm that enemy raids, which we have often faced with challenge and steadfastness in Lebanon, will not prevent us from continuing our glorious national struggle in all forms, led always by armed struggle, especially in the main conflict arena — the occupied homeland. We pledge to our righteous martyrs and the struggling masses of our people that we will march ahead on the path of the revolution until victory.

Radio Says Anti-Israel Operations To Continue

JN011819 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1712 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Zionist enemy warplanes raids this morning on PLO headquarters in Tunis, particularly targeting the offices of brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Palestinian strike force, Force-17, do not perhaps require a detailed analysis in order to understand the motives, reasons, and political-security objectives behind them. To those of us who are escalating the conflict with the Zionist enemy the matter is more than clear. The clarity of the enemy's motives, reasons, and objectives behind today's savage raids on our headquarters in Tunis has not only reinforced our belief in the soundness of our course and policies, but also refuted Damascus' false claims. There is no doubt of the clear connection between the Zionist raids and the Damascus claims. This is because the Damascus regime and the Zionist enemy leaders are pursuing a common task against the Palestinian body and the Palestinian idea. They also have common ambitions in Lebanon — ambitions which both sides want to achieve at the expense of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

The Zionist enemy still thinks that the revolution exists in PLO buildings, offices, organs, and field positions. This is also how the Damascus regime thinks. So both of them are pursuing their ugly war against the PLO. But they will not be able to defeat the PLO or the revolution as an ideology, a spirit, and a deep-rooted consciousness within the different circles of our people and among the brave sons of our revolution who remain steadfast in the various positions of struggle.

Will today's savage enemy raids on PLO headquarters in Tunis stop the continuous Palestinian military operations against the Zionist occupation in the occupied homeland? We will not answer this question because our heroic fighters who are operating inside the occupied homeland will provide the answer in a practical manner on the ground in the form of more armed struggle operations against Zionist occupation. The enemy may as well give its planes a little rest because it will not be able to suppress the will of our people and brave fighters.

O hero martyrs of Hammam al-Shatt, our pledge remains; it is to continue the revolution until the great victory.

Palestinian Spokesman Reports 156 Raid Casualties

LD011920 Kuwait KUNA in English 1823 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 1 (KUNA) — The casualty toll resulted from the Israeli air raid Tuesday on the Palestinian headquarters in Tunis has reached 156 deaths and injuries among Tunisians and Palestinians, including children and women, a Palestinian spokesman said tonight.

The Palestine news agency (WAFA) quoted the spokesman as saying that rescue efforts to dig out those still alive or wounded are still underway.

Two Officials Killed

JN011537 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, 1 Oct (PETRA) — The PLO headquarters here was the target of an Israeli air raid at 1000 today. Initial reports say that the raid has so far resulted in the martyrdom of 22 Paelstinians and the wounding of several others, including Tunisians.

It has been confirmed that the only high-ranking Palestinian officials among the martyrs are 'Ali al-Ziq, commander of Force-17, and his deputy, Jihad al-Ghul.

The PLO buildings hit during the raid are: the archives building, the PLO command building, the Force-17 building, the Al-Sa'iqah building, and the chief of staff building.

Further Casualties Identified

GF020808 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] A PLO spokesman in Aden stated that among those martyred in the Zionist air raid in the Tunisian capital were Lieutenant Colonel Shahiri and Lieutenant Colonel Nur of the General Staff of the Palestinian revolution forces; Bassam Shahrur, director of the office of the deputy chief of staff; 'Ali al-Zi'baq, of the special forces command; Palestinian revolution officers and troops; members of the Tunisian police; and Tunisian families.

Casualty Toll Updated

GF021404 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] In a statement for the radio, the PLO office in Aden said that the latest casualty toll resulting from the Zionist pirates' aggression against the PLO offices in Tunis has reached 75 martyrs and 120 wounded.

Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces, affirmed that Zionist aggression against the Palestinian revolution will not weaken the willpower of the Palestinian people and will not affect the continuation of their struggle and the escalation of their armed struggle, regardless of the ferocity and severity of the aggression.

In a statement distributed by the PLO office in Aden today, he said that while the leaders of the Zionist enemy are reaffirming that they will continue to use the long-arm policy in every place and at all times against the Palestinian revolution forces, those threats make the Palestinian resistance more determined to struggle non-stop and to further adhere to the gun and the armed struggle. Abu Jihad said that this struggle, which causes increased pain among the enemy's ranks and continued injuries, is a reaffirmation of alertness and cautiousness.

'Arafat: PLO Working To Free Soviet Hostages

LD021122 KUWAIT KUNA in English 1042 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Rome, Oct 2 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is moving to free the four Soviet hostages who were kidnapped in Beirut last Monday.

The Italian television quoted the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat last night following the Israeli raids on PLO base in Tunisia as saying that "we would exert all our efforts to set free the hostages as soon as possible", but added he has no idea wheather they are alive or not.

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, 'Arafat put the blame on the Zionists for the deterioration of the situation there, saying the invasion by Israel of Lebanon in 1982 was the reason for all these developments.

PLO's 'Arafat Blames U.S. for Mideast Deadlock

GF012012 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, Palestine Liberation Organisation chairman, said efforts being exerted to solve the Middle East crisis have reached a deadlock partially because of the American attitude.

In a statement to UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* 'Arafat "strongly condemned the American Administration's attitude which states that the British decision to receive two members of the PLO will not tilt the American biased stand towards Israel."

'Arafat noted that it was officially declared that the Islamic foreign ministers will hold a meeting in New York.

However consultations are underway to fix a date for the meeting that would focus attention on the Islamic mediation efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and the latest developments in the Palestinian cause, he said. 'Arafat added once the date has fixed, he would head for New York to attend the meeting.

'Arafat arrived in Rabat yesterday for talks with King al-Hassan II of Morocco dealing with the King's future trips to Washington and Moscow in the light of the new developments in the region.

The newspaper said 'Arafat held extensive talks with members of the committee for the support of the Palestinian struggle and reviewed with them the latest developments on the Palestinian front and recent fighting in Tripoli.

Palestinian Attacks on Israeli Targets Reported

IDF Vehicle Attacked

JN011914 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has made the following statement:

On the instructions of the revolution's command, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle with incendiary hand grenades near the Al-Nusayrat camp in the occupied Gaza Strip yesterday. The vehicle was burned and its occupants were wounded. The Zionist occupation forces immediately besieged the area and launched a large-scale combing operation in search of our revolutionary heroes, who returned safely to base. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Jerusalem Restaurant Bombed

JN011916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a restaurant frequented by Zionist soldiers and officers in occupied Jerusalem with incendiary bombs yesterday. Fire broke out inside the restaurant and a number of Zionists sustained various injuries. After successfully carrying out this operation our combat group managed to return to base safely. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The Zionist enemy radio this morning admitted the oepration, but did not mention the losses inflicted on the enemy forces. It said that its forces besieged the scene of the operation and launched a large-scale combing and arrest campaign against the Palestinian citizens in search of our revolutionary heroes, but without success.

Two Israeli Settlers Killed

JN011921 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1648 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution forces General Command has stated the following:

One of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland placed a remote-controlled explosive charge near the settlement of (Tiban) in occupied southern Palestine yesterday. As a Zionist tractor driven by two Zionist settlers passed by, our combat group detonated the charge. The tractor was destroyed and the two Zionist settlers were killed. Our combat group, despite the Zionist security barriers, managed to return to base safely. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The enemy radio this morning admitted the operation, but as usual, did not mention its losses. It said that its forces rushed to the scene of operation, besieged the area, and launched a large-scale search campaign in search of other explosive charges.

Israeli Soldier Stabbed

JN011948 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

On the instructions of the revolution's command, one of our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland stabbed a Zionist soldier with a knife in the Zionist settlement of Rishon le Ziyyon, which was established on the rubble of the township of (Iun Cara), northwest of the city of Lod in occupied central Palestine yesterday. The Zionist soldier was seriously wounded. Despite the Zionist precautionary measures and the large-scale search campaigns, our revolutionary hero managed to successfully retreat from the scene of the operation. The revolution will continue until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Position in Jazzin Area

JN012013 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1648 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces used machine guns and rockets to attack an agent military position belonging to the agent militias in the Jazzin district this morning. The position was damaged and its occupants were either killed or wounded. The enemy radio admitted the operation, but did not mention its losses nor those of its agents. It said that its forces and the agent militias shelled a number of villages in southern Lebanon, either killing or wounding a number of innocent citizens and damaging a number of houses. At the same time, Zionist warplanes flew over southern Lebanon, Sidon, and the contact line in Kfar Falus.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Defense Ministers To Meet in Kuwait 20 Oct

GF020626 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic
30 Sep 85 p 22

["Exclusive" report from Riyadh]

[Text] It has been decided that the GCC defense ministers will meet in Kuwait on 20 October. The ministers are to discuss military cooperation among the GCC countries as defined by the defense strategy put forward by the defense ministers during their third conference in Abha, which was approved at the fifth summit conference in Kuwait.

The ministers are scheduled to discuss recent military developments in the region in light of the continuing Iraq-Iran war and its recent escalation in the region. The ministers will discuss the report prepared by the GCC Military Secretariat on the GCC countries' joint air, sea, and ground exercises and on coordinating steps to establish joint military colleges and academies.

The report also details the progress of training the joint Gulf force currently assembled at the King Khalid military town in Hafar al-Batin, in northern Saudi Arabia. The assemblage greatly contributes to acquainting the members with weapons used by the GCC armies, supplied by sources which vary from the United States, the Soviet Union, and Italy to Britain, France, and the FRG. The assemblage also contributes toward uniting the combat ideology among the members of the force. A long-lasting training program designed to achieve the required military standard of the Gulf force, which consists of two brigades, has been planned.

Also, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim al-Sabah will brief the GCC defense ministers on continuing events to which Kuwait has been subjected recently as a result of the Iraq-Iran war, where once again the Iranian authorities have intercepted Kuwaiti commercial ships, an open violation of all international charters and norms and the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters. This discussion is to take place during the discussion of recent developments in the 5-year old war.

Prince Sultan ibn 'abd al-'Aziz, Saudi deputy prime minister and defense and aviation minister, will also brief his brothers the GCC defense ministers on the British "Tornado" aircraft deal which adds to the power of the Gulf Air Force and on the importance of continuing efforts successfully exerted by the GCC countries to raise their intrinsic capabilities to protect the security of the Gulf and support its stability.

GCC Agrees on Unified Crude Oil Contract

GF011942 Manama WAKH in English
1610 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — GCC countries agreed on a draft formula to use a unified contract to sell their crude oil, liquid gas, and refined products, it was learned here today.

The draft was adopted in a meeting held in Oman in 1982.

Gulf oil sources told WAKH that the resolution was adopted after a study of each country's circumstances and the international oil market.

The resolution was approved in a meeting of marketing directors of GCC national oil companies, recently held in Riyadh.

BAHRAIN

Prime Minister Condemns Raid on Tunis

GF012009 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1950 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — The State of Bahrain denounced the criminal aggression against the Tunisian territories which killed innocent Tunisians and Palestinians.

This was stated in a cable sent today by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. In his cable, Shaykh Khalifah said the Government and people of Bahrain share with their brothers in Tunisia their grievious misfortune and praised Tunisia's pan-Arab stances to serve fateful issues.

Sends Cable to 'Arafat

GF020411 Manama WAKH in Arabic
2045 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 1 Oct (WAKH) — His Highness Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in which he denounced the criminal attack carried out by the Israeli planes on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and its causing the death of innocent Palestinian and Tunisian. In his cable, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah said that the Government and people of Bahrain share with their Palestinian and Tunisian brothers their painful misforture.

Amir, Australian Prime Minister Hold Talks

GF270656 Manama WAKH in English
1600 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Sydney, 26 Sep (WAKH) — His Highness the Amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah held discussions with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke here today.

The discussion covered the promotion of bilateral relations in economic, political and trade domains.

They also exchanged views on issues concerning the Gulf region, particularly those of GCC states as well as the Iraq-Iran war.

The Australian premier briefed the amir on issues of the south Pacific.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Australian Deputy Premier Lionel Bowen.

Official on State Budget for 1986-1987

GF012020 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
1 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Report by Usamah Mahran]

[Excerpt] 'Isa Burshayd, under secretary for the Finance and National Economy Ministry, affirmed that the devaluation of the dollar in the international market will not affect the Bahraini oil revenues, and it will not affect the general budget revenues which have been estimated for the coming fiscal years 1986 to 1987 by 1.1 billion Bahraini dinars.

In a statement to *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, he said that the contribution of the oil sector to the state's general budget revenues during the coming 2 years will reach 70 percent of the total revenues of this budget. The contribution of the oil revenues to the budget will reach 770 million Bahraini dinars during 1986-87.

Telephone Channels Transferred to Arabsat

GF011454 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
1 Oct 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Bahrain became the first Arabsat user yesterday when telephone channels to Jordan were switched over to the new satellite.

Batelco [Bahrain Telecommunications Company] engineers successfully changed over four out of the 13 telephone channels linking Bahrain with Jordan from the International Satellite Organisation (Intelsat) satellite to the Arab satellite. [passage omitted]

Changing over of traffic on all the 13 lines will be completed by the middle of this month.

A Batelco spokesman said: "We are happy at being the first users of this joint Arab project, and it certainly proves that Bahrain is continuing to be a leader of telecommunication services in the region."

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO

LD012028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1931 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwait this evening condemned the brutal Israeli raid against the PLO general command headquarters in Tunis. At the same time Kuwait announced that the amir, government, and people are standing by the Tunisian people and the Palestinian revolution.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid told KUNA that Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah earlier this evening telephoned Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and that his highness told them that Kuwait is standing by the Tunisian people and the Palestinian revolution.

The minister of state said that the heir apparent and prime minister "condemns this arrogant aggression, whichindicates, – if anything — the arrogance of the Israeli enemy."

Mr Al-Rashid added that Shaykh Sa'd expressed to Mr Mzali Kuwait's condolences to the families of the Tunisian martyrs who died in the brutal Israeli raid.

He pointed out that Shaykh Sa'd assured Mr 'Arafat of Kuwait's solidarity with the Palestinian revolution and support for it. He also conveyed to him the condolences of Kuwait — the amir, government, and people — to the families of the martyrs.

Oil Minister Departs for Vienna OPEC Meeting

GF012011 Manama WAKH in English
1630 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 1 (WAKH) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah left for Vienna Tuesday to attend two ministerial meetings for the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) on Wednesday and Thursday.

In a departure statement, the minister said problems related to OPEC's pricing structure and production quotas were as easy as to be solved in a meeting or two. [sentence as received] But he said that luckily for the 13-member organisation these problems are not nagging at the moment because of the winter season "and we still have another four months to handle the issue."

Commenting on a recent statement by Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto, OPEC's current chief, that oil prices were to collapse next year if Vienna meetings this week failed, Shaykh 'Ali said:

"I have great hope that we would reach (satisfactory) results in the coming meetings," and that in later OPEC conferences in the coming few months a formula protecting the Organisation and the interests of its members would be reached. OPEC ministers will be holding a regular session of the Organisations ministerial council Wednesday and an extraordinary session on Thursday.

ARAB TIMES on Threat To Close Hormuz Straits

GF301519 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
29 Sep 85 p 6

["Opinion" column by Chief Editor Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Iran Would Pay Price of Expanding the War"]

[Text] If Iran closed the Hormuz Straits it would be satisfied and we would be rid of its threats.

Since the downfall of the shah, "revolutionary Tehran" has been threatening to close the strategic Straits, adding that it was capable of stopping oil exports from the region.

Although making such threats, repeatedly, Iran realises that they are difficult, if not impossible, to implement.

Iran failed in achieving these difficult objectives during its "revolutionary heyday", so how can it do so today, when its "revolutionary sun" is setting?

Iran certainly realises the dangerous consequences that would follow from closing the Straits.

If it succeeded it would mean that it had entered into actual war with all the Gulf states. Entering into such a war at this time when Iran's military strength is at its lowest ebb, would mean giving the Iranian people a reason to revolt against their rulers and overthrow the regime which has embarrassed the Iranian people before the whole world.

Also, by rejecting the reasonable peace offers of Iraq and rejecting all world mediation as well as all regional, international and Islamic peace calls, Iran's regime has provided the people with many reasons to revolt and to do so successfully.

If this revolt, which is almost certain, does take place, all of Iran's leaders will be rounded up and brought to trial as war criminals, in exactly the same way as the Nazis were tried after their defeat in World War II.

The intensity of the military operations that Iran will face if it expands the war will be the main factor in speeding its overthrow in precisely the same way as Hitler was overthrown when he expanded the Second World War.

We say this confidently, because it is evident from the fact that Iraq's military strength alone is capable of severely harming Iran. For instance, the Iraqi air force has crippled Khark Island.

The whole world now admits that Khark is off the map, and the Iranian regime is dying, as evidenced by its clear failure to protect the island. This is the state of affairs despite the Iranian president's warning to the world not to under-estimate Iran's power, and the statements issued periodically by Rafsanjani.

If Iran had sufficient strength to close the Hormuz Straits it would not hesitate for a moment to do so. If Iran's calculations, if it can calculate, showed it was in its interests to close the Straits then it would certainly have done so.

But what prevents it from doing this is its military weakness. Iran, which has no power to retaliate against Iraqi air raids, also lacks the power to close the vital Straits. It could not bear the consequences of such a dangerous decision which would mean war with the whole region.

The Gulf and Peninsula countries may close their eyes to the piracy of a ship and the theft of its cargo, they may even close their eyes to obstructions and attacks on an oil tanker because such irresponsible acts do not cause severe harm to the region. But it is another matter if Iran goes beyond such acts.

When Hitler extended his aggressive acts then the rest of the world taught him a lesson.

And the world will not keep silent about the new war criminals.

Let the Iranian regime close the Hormuz Straits if it dares!

Omani Stand on Palestinian Issue Denounced

GF301533 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
29 Sep 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "The Strange Voice"]

[Text] In a statement to *AL-ANBA'* yesterday, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs announced that the Sultanate of Oman supports the principle of conducting direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs. While hurricanes erupt suddenly and without warning, it is correct that the Omani hurricane is a natural outcome of all policies of the Sultanate toward the Palestinian issue. The Sultanate is the only GCC state which refused to boycott the regime of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat which dragged Egypt to the Camp David Accords. The Sultanate is the only Arab country which refused to allow the PLO to open an office in its territories, while more than 100 Arab, Islamic, African, European, Asian, and Latin American countries have allowed the PLO to open offices in their territories. The Sultanate has become the first Arab country after the regime of Anwar al-Sadat to call on the Palestinians to recognize Israel and to conduct direct negotiations with it. In this regard, the Sultanate does not believe that it is violating Arab decisions or thwarting the simplest principles of the commitment to present the least which can be accepted by the owners of the cause, whether they are the organization or the Palestinian people.

The Sultanate considers this advice as a stand within the framework of the political line of a fraternal country toward all the Arab issues, one of which of course is the Iraq-Iran war, toward which the Sultanate has taken more than a neutral stand.This stand is approximately the same as the changing stands of some of the superpowers, foremost of which is the United States. It seems that the Sultanate is asking the Palestinian people to abandon their first conditions of existence by recognizing the principle of direct and unconditioned negotiation. The Sultanate is forgetting that it has refused to recognize a neighboring fraternal Arab country, the PDRY, for the past 14 years. It also keeps forgetting that a lot of mediation and extensive efforts were made so that it would recognize this Arab country and not Israel. If the Sultanate forgets all this, the Arabs will not forget that only the Sultanate among Arab countries has contributed nothing to serve the national cause except this golden advice: "recognition and conducting negotiations." The Sultanate did not recognize such a friendly superpower as the Soviet Union until 60 years after the foundation of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

This Omani statement under such bitter conditions and the U.S. terrorism aimed at imposing recognition and conducting direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs represents a deep stab and an obvious trend toward the campaign which calls for liquidation of the Palestinian cause and subjugation to Israeli conditions.

We can understand such a call if it was announced by a foreign country with no relations with the Arabs other than political or changing economic relations. Such a call by an Arab country which is a member of the GCC and the Arab League must be stopped and confronted. If the Sultanate believes it has the right to speak about the Strait of Hormuz as it wishes, then it has no such right toward the Palestinian issue. What it called and asked for remains a mere reflection of its own views. The PLO is obliged to respond to this rebellious call and to put an end to those who trade with the destiny of Palestine and the right of its people for self-determination. We will not accept that the organization, or any Arab party concerned with the Palestinian issue keep silent about this trickery in which the Omani foreign minister has not forgotten to remind us of the historical fault that we do not understand the Israeli point of view and concepts. He also did not forget to remind us that: "The Palestinian people have rights, as do the Israeli people." This dangerous talk represents a total insult to Arab rights, and aggression against the blood of the martyrs. This call could have been better if it had been announced by the Jewish agency, and not by the foreign minister of fraternal Oman.

OMAN

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid
GF020818 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] An official spokesman at the Foreign Ministry has announced that Oman strongly denounces the aggressive raid that Israel carried out against the PLO command headquarters in Tunis. Oman considers this raid a flagrant aggression against fraternal Tunisia, and a flagrant violation against a country which is a member of the United Nations. He stated that this action does not contribute in any form to security and stability in the region. While denouncing this hideous crime, Oman urges the world community to stand firmly against these hostile actions.

UK Defense Secretary Meets Interior Minister
GF281151 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A session of official talks between the Sultanate and the British was held today at the Interior Ministry. The talks were led by Interior Minister Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib and British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, who is currently visiting the country. The two officials discussed bilateral relations and cooperation and issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended for Oman by Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan ibn Nasib, chief of the Defense Staff and defense under secretary. The British side was represented by the British ambassador and members of the delegation accompanying Heseltine.

Received by Sultan
GF011351 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id today received at his majesty's office in Al-Husn Palace his excellency the British defense secretary currently visiting the country. The meeting was attended by Badr ibn Sa'ud ibn Harib, minister of the interior; Major General 'ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, director of the office of the palace; and the British ambassador to the Sultanate.

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'UMAN Views Decision on Relations With USSR
GF271114 Muscat QNA in Arabic
0950 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Sep (ONA) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *'UMAN* comments on the announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Oman and the USSR. The paper affirms that this represents one of the fruits of the wise policy of the government of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id regarding Oman's dealings with the outside world and establishing relations with various countries in a way that consolidates the principle of balanced relations — a principle which this policy upholds and which strengthens the pillars of national sovereignty.

The paper says that this step is based on the basic principles on which Oman's foreign policy is founded and which are represented by extending the hand of friendship and cooperation to the countries of the world on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the affairs of others. The paper says that this step embodies the wisdom and vision that characterize Oman's political stands and proves the respect that Oman enjoys and its standing in the modern age.

In conclusion, the paper says that the decision to establish diplomatic relations between Oman and the USSR stems from the conviction of both sides of the usefulness of such relations in supporting the progress of peace and stability in the region and the world, which is one of the tasks that Omani foreign policy seeks to carry out.

Israeli Protest on Saudi Arms Purchase Viewed
GF281806 Manama WAKH in English
1645 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, 28 Sep (WAKH) — The Qatari daily *AL-RAYAH* published here today condemned Israeli efforts to delude the world that Saudi Arabian purchases of British made fighter planes would disrupt the strategic balance in the Middle East and pose a danger to the alleged security of Israel.

The paper went on to say that rulers of the Zionist entity are obsessed with the dream of maintaining eternal superiority over Arab military capability.

"They want to continue their savage and inhuman practices, the occupation of Arab territories by force and to deny the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their right to self determination.

"In much the same way the Zionist rulers blackmailed the Western world for the crimes of the Nazis against the Jews," the paper said. It added that Israel continued its vicious campaign against the aquisition of AWACS and F-15 planes by Saudi Arabia in a deal with the United States and now was set the stage for this cheap drama against the sale of the Tornado fighters planes to Saudi Arabia by Britain.

The paper said that in spite of Saudi declarations that its acquisition of the Tornado planes is for the service of peace, Israel continued its attack against the British prime minister and charged there was a link between the arms purchase deal and the British initiative to receive members of the PLO as part of a joint Jordanian Palestinian delegation.

AL-RAYAH said Israel will cotninue to dream of military superiority and will continue its uproar whenever any Arab country concludes an arms deal to beef up its defence capabilities.

SAUDI ARABIA

Royal Court Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

GF011741 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1645 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Oct (SPA) — The Royal Court has issued the following statement:

The news agencies circulated the news of the criminal attack waged by Israel today on the PLO headquarters in sister Tunisia. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces and condemns this attack as it is a clear violation of the UN Charter and international norms, and affirms its support with the fraternal government and people of Tunisia and the Palestinian people, and calls on the international society to [word indistinct] this attack which threatens world peace and security.

Fahd Cables Tunisia, 'Arafat

GF011855 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'abd al-'Aziz has sent a cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba denouncing the sinful aggression perpetrated by Israel against the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency Brother Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunis. May peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. I have heard with extreme pain the news about the sinful aggression committed by Israel against the PLO headquarters in fraternal Tunisia. While we condemn and strongly denounce this sinful aggression, we affirm our solidarity with your excellency, your government, and your fraternal people against this aggression, which contradicts international and human norms and charters. I ask the Almighty God to protect your country and your fraternal people from any evil deeds and mishaps. May God preserve and protect you.

His majesty also sent a similar cable to Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The text follow:

His majesty also sent another cable to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The following is the text:

Dear Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces. May peace, and God's mercy, and blessings be upon you. We deplore the news about the sinful aggression committed by Israel against the PLO headquarters in fraternal Tunisia. While we condemn and strongly denounce this aggression, we affirm our permanent solidarity with the fraternal Palestinian Arab people until they attain their legitimate rights, which were recognized by the international charters. We also express to you and to your brothers and your fraternal people our warm condolences on the victims who were martyred. We ask the Almighty God that the Palestinian Arab people will achieve their hope of returning to their dear homeland.

YAR Official Arrives With Message for King

GF011314 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the planning organ, arrived in Jeddah this afternoon on a visit to the kingdom. During his visit, he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Excellency Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. He was received at the airport by Husayn Mansuri, minister of communications, the YAR ambassador to the kingdom, a representative of the Royal Protocol Department, and a number of other officials.

Meets Fahd

GF011535 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1420 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Jeddah, 1 Oct (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received in his office at noon today Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, YAR deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central planning organ, who conveyed to his majesty a message from his brother His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The meeting was attended by Husayn al-Mansuri, minister of communications; 'Ali Ibn Musallam, adviser at the Royal Court; and Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhanni.

Crown Prince Receives Sudanese Party Leader

GF011320 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Guard, today received at his office at the Royal Court in Riyadh Al-Sadiq al-Mahadi, leader of the Sudanese Umma Party, and the delegation accompanying him.

Purchase of Arms From United Kingdom Viewed

GF291809 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Sep 85

["News analysis" by Salih al-Tuwati]

[Text] From the very beginning, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considered its arms purchases in purely commercial ways: What cannot be bought from one side can be bought from another side, so that no side has the opportunity to impose conditions on the kingdom or limit its movements.

His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, affirmed this fact in his press conference in London last night. His royal highness said: When we request arms from a country we do not impose our will on the country. We do not want this country to impose its will on us. The Kingdom will seek F-15 planes from the United States within this framework. When the latter finds that it is able to sell those arms to us, we will accept these planes.

This is only one side of the issue, while the other side is the hectic campaign being launched by the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nations directed by the Zionist pressure forces. They describe the arms purchase deal which the Kingdom signed with Britain the day before yesterday as a threat to peace in the Middle East.

The kingdom does not have the right to prevent those who revolve in the orbit of the Zionist organizations and who are controlled by those organizations from falsifying facts and changing roles, but no doubt it has the power of proof that it is a country of peace and love, through its stands on regional and international issues.

On the regional level, the kingdom is one of the most significant factors in the region in its contribution to the development projects of its neighbors and its aid to poor countries so that the people can rise to better levels. Internationally, there is no need for anyone to certify its good conduct. All economic, financial and international establishments, foremost of which is the World Bank, have witnessed the kingdom's constructive role on the international level. It is enough to say that the kingdom has been against the monopolization of oil prices for several years, at the time when indications were pointing to an increase in prices. Such an increase could not have been handled by the international economy, which at that time was on the brink of an abyss. With its high ability and adequacy the kingdom was able to impose its control on the prices. By possessing the biggest oil reserve, the kingdom could have accumulated a large amount of money at the expense of the international structure of the international economy. Such an attitude would have been harmful to the poor countries in particular. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia behaved correctly out of its consideration of the historic responsibility assigned to it and it further contributed to bringing the world economy out of the bottleneck into which it was jammed.

As is firmly established, by purchasing arms the Kingdom adds another factor for reinforcing the bases of peace, because its arms have never been and will never be designed for commiting aggression against anyone. Those arms will be a means to prevent any contemplation of carrying out aggression against the kingdom and to repel this aggression if it takes place.

Out of those clear facts, all the world countries welcome cooperation with the kingdom and establish ties with it in industrial, commercial, and scientific companies. Arms are not everything in the life of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is significant for its great accomplishments in various fields, but arms are important for protecting and safeguarding those accomplishments in order to secure the continuation of its development.

The kingdom has signed cooperation agreements with most countries of the continent in order to accelerate civilization. This affirms an important fact, which is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia extends its hand to everyone and welcomes all scientific, cultural, and civilization activities which concern human relations among peoples, and that it transfers knowledge to people in a way that will aid in supporting international peace and will prevent perpetration of any aggression.

Commentary on Reagan-Husayn Talks on PLO Policy

LD292233 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 29 Sep 85

[News and commentary by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan is in Washington where he will meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan to discuss the developments in the situation relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict and ways of finding a just and lasting solution to that conflict.

The Jordanian king's meeting with the U.S. President comes after President Reagan's announcement 2 days ago that his country intends to supply Jordan with advanced weapons. This announcement has reflected an American sense of understanding of Jordan's need for weapons to defend itself. This will also be reflected in the substance of the talks which the Jordanian king and U.S. President will hold on the developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, developments on which Jordan and the Palestinians have shown a great measure of enlightenment and ability when dealing with them. They put forward the limit beyond which they will not go. This limit was embodied in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement reached in November and under which a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was formed to hold a dialogue with the United States to explore the prospects of future action.

It was natural that the agreement would meet a growing acceptance from the international community and particularly from the United States which expressed its intention to meet with the joint delegation. But, later on, it put forward conditions regarding the form of the Palestinian representation in the delegation. These conditions centered on the exclusion of persons belonging to the PLO. The Palestinians have rejected this very strongly. They have their strong justifications which cannot be ignored because the organization is the Palestinian people's legitimate representative and the majority of the international community members and their institutions recognize this.

The Jordanian king's meeting with the U.S. President at this stage is particularly important in view of the fact that the former has affirmed and still affirms his country's readiness to consider any initiative that will help recover the Palestinian people's legitimate rights with the participation of their legitimate representatives.

On this basis the developments in the coming stage depend upon the extent of the U.S. Administration's conviction regarding the need to accept what is available because the current opportunity might not recur, as the Jordanian king himself has said.

Resumption of Israel-USSR Relations Viewed

LD282241 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] Israeli enemy sources have said that an Israeli official intends to visit the Soviet Union next October to discuss what could be the desire of the enemy to resume diplomatic relations with Moscow.

The process of resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Israeli enemy, broken off by the Soviets in 1967, recently entered the bargaining stage between the two sides. Bargaining took place secretly until recently when an encounter in Paris between the ambassadors of the Soviet Union and the Israeli enemy to discuss the subject was disclosed, even though the Soviets hastily denied that such an encounter ever took place.

It seems that echoes of the operation emerged on the international scene despite the Soviet reluctance to accept Israeli conditions for their agreement to resume relations. As is known, the Israeli enemy links the resumption of these relations with the problem of the departure of Soviet Jews to occupied Jerusalem. The enemy demands that restrictions be lifted on Jews wanting to leave.

In this domain, the Soviets face pressure from states other than Israel. This issue found sponsors among pro-Israeli members of the U.S. Congress. The latter link this issue with any development of trade relations between their country and the Soviets. Because Moscow needs to follow a balanced line concerning its trade interests with the Americans from whom it imports the most important foodstuff — wheat — it was obliged to adopt a less tough line on allowing Soviet Jews to leave for Israel, even though their departure does not take place directly, but via European countries to avoid embarassment.

However, this was not convincing from the point of view of the Israelis who increased conditions for accepting a resumption of relations with the Soviets, which included rejection of any Soviet participation in any international conference to discuss the Arab-Israeli question, if Moscow does resume relations with Tel Aviv.

Thus, it seems that the expected visit to Moscow by an Israeli envoy is perhaps an attempt to bring into the open the so far secret negotiations on resumption of relations.

UAE

Government Condemns Israeli Attack in Tunis

GF020702 Manama WAKH in Arabic
545 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE has strongly denounced the sinful aggression carried out by the Zionist enemy against PLO headquarters in Tunisia and affirmed its firm support and solidarity with the brothers in Tunisia and the PLO. This shameful criminal act proves the deep-rooted aggressive policy of the Zionist enemy and at the same time is considered a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of a fraternal Arab country and that of the whole Arab nation and an open threat to peace and stability in the Middle East and the whole world.

An official source at the UAE Foreign Ministry said in a statement issued tonight [1 October] that the UAE expresses to the Tunisian and Palestinian peoples its warm fraternal condolences and profound sorrow for the victims who have been martyred in this brutal assault. The UAE firmly believes that the Arab nation must confront this serious aggression with a decisive, serious, and unified stand which will preserve Arab dignity and rights since the whole Arab nation has been exposed to aggression and violation and has been threatened in all its near and far reaches by this fierce enemy that respects neither sanctuary nor sovereignty and understands only the language of force.

AL-KHALIJ Lauds Oman-USSR Relations Decision

GF291818 Manama WAKH in English
1630 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Manama, 29 Sep (WAKH) — UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* described the Omani decision to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with the Soviet as important. "It is a practical translation of the GCC policy to adhre to principles of non-alignment," the paper said.

"To implement this theory small countries should establish balanced relations with the two superpowers whose conflicts and competition extend to all tense regions in the world," the newspaper added.

The newspaper pointed out "among the principles of international relations is the need to maintain joint interests that does not necessitate an identity of positions or regimes." It said for example "relations between Moscow and Washington could be considered an anomaly despite their different interests, society and economic structure the two countries have established up diplomatic relations since years."

Concluding the newspaper called on Arab Gulf countries to balance their relations with the two superpowers, saying "the region is the core of conflicting interests between the two powers. Because of the tension surrounding the region and their interconflicts it is liable to severe political, economic and security losses if it does not work to achieve balance in the international relations."

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company Issues Report

GF261016 Manama WAKH in English
1600 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Sept 25 (WAKH) — Refined petroleum products produced by Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) last year totalled seven million metric tons, [mt] the company said.

During the year the two ADNOC refineries at Umm an Nar and Ruways processed an average of 149,000 barrels of crude oil per day, an increase of 29 percent over the previous year, according to the ADNOC report for 1984 released this week.

The report said the refinery operated at 66 percent of its designed capacity of 60,000 barrels per day during the year.

The 120,000 barrels-per-day Ruways refinery, meanwhile, operated at 91 percent of its designed capacity during 1984 with a total output of 5.2 million mt of products.

The entire production, from a total 40.1 million barrels of crude, was loaded through the refinery's jetty mainly for the international market, the report said.

During the year ADNOC supplied a total of 98,700 million cubic feet [mcf] to its consumers, a daily average of 270 mcfd which was 18 percent above that of 1983.

The two processing plants also recovered and spiked a total of four million barrels of condensate into the Murban crude line during the period.

Liquefied gas lng (liquefied natural gas) and lpg (liquefied propane gas) recorded an increase of 12 percent at the company's gas liquefaction plant at Das Island operated by the Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company (ADGAS).

The plane produced a total of 2,760,000 metric tons last year compared to 2,432,900 mt in 1983 and exported liquefied natural gas and gas liquids totalling 2,680,000 mt in 1984 against 2,391,000 in the previous year.

The gas fractionation plant at Ruways operated by the Abu Dhabi Gas Industries (GASCO), another ADNOC subsidiary, produced 1,496,000 mt of lpg and 812,000 mt of propane during 1984.

This, however represented a decrease from 1983, the report said, mainly due to a drop in onshore crude oil production by the emirate resulting shorter supply of associated gas feedstock.

Total sales of gas liquids by GASCO therefore dropped 2 percent below that of 1983, to 2,287,000 mt. The entire output of lpg was exported to Japan.

ADNOC's Bu [as received] has a high yield project which was completed in March 1985 is expected to increase liquid gas production by 115 mt per day, the report said.

PDRY

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid

GF020756 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0330 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement to ANA:

The Zionist enemy's air raid against PLO headquarters in the suburbs of the Tunisian capital, which led to the martyrdom of a number of Palestinian strugglers and Palestinian and Tunisian women and children, constitutes a new violation of international law and conventions and proves again the aggressive and terrorist policy of the Zionist regime against the Palestinian people in particular, and the Arab peoples in general, and its insistence on continuing a policy of aggression against the Arab countries.

The Zionist enemy would not have dared to carry out its aggressive raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, and to violate the sovereignty of fraternal Tunisia, had it not been for the unlimited support and aid it receives from U.S imperialism, and also the betting of the reactionary Arab forces on the capitulatory solutions of U.S. imperialism. The U.S is the strategic ally of the Zionist entity, the prop of every aggression on our peoples, and is designed to liquidate the Arab Palestinian people's just rights.

While it condemns and denounces the Zionist aggression, the PDRY is confident that the Arab Palestinian people will continue their nationalist and liberation struggle until their just cause triumphs. They will never be discouraged from achieving this triumph by the terrorist and aggressive policy of the Zionist entity against the rise of the Arab Palestinian masses in the occupied territories, and against all nationalist Palestinians inside their homeland and abroad.

The PDRY emphasizes the need to restore PLO unity based on its nationalist line, which is opposed to imperialism and Zionism, as a necessary and important condition to firmly confront all forms of conspiracy, aggression, and liquidation settlements of the Palestinian people's just cause.

The PDRY also expresses solidarity with Tunisia and its fraternal people and demands that all Arab countries present all forms of aid and support to it so as to surmount the effects of the Zionist aggression against its territories and prevent any imperialist-Zionist aggression against its sovereignty and national independence.

DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Departs After Visit

GF011447 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] DPRK Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Song-ho left Aden this morning after a working visit to the PDRY lasting several days, during which he conveyed a message to brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, from the DPRK counterpart, and held talks with a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry on cooperation and friendship between the PDRY and the DPRK.

YAR

Foreign Ministry Denounces Israeli Raid on PLO

GF012104 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and merciful. A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry:

The YAR Government received the news of the Israeli raid on fraternal Tunisia and the PLO headquarters in Tunis and strongly denounces and condemns these barbaric and brutal deeds praciced by the Zionist entity against the Arab land. The YAR Government considers this criminal act an aggression against a fraternal Arab counrty and at the same tome it is proof of the hostile inclinations of the Zionist entity. And this hostile entity planted by Zionist imperialism is only a source of disruption of security and stability in the region. It calls on the international society to put an end to the practices of Israel and to boycott it and impose detering sanctions on it in execution of the resolutions issued by the United Nations and other international organizations, as these deeds pose an obvious challenge to the will of international society and the UN Charter and its decisions.

The YAR also sees that this tyrannical aggression against the PLO's headquarters in a fraternal Arab country requires the Arab countries to take a united stand to resist this aggression, which not only threatens an Arab country, but also regards all the Arab territories as a target for its aggressive deeds and an ambition of its expansionist aims. The YAR declares its stand beside fraternal Tunisia in defending its national sovereignty and safeguarding its independence and the safety of its territories and with the PLO, the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people, and with the Palestinian revolution in its just struggle to restore all the legal rights of the Palestinian people.

'Abd al-Gani Sends Condolences

GF020842 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee had a telephone conversation last night with his brother Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, during which he expressed the denunciation and condemnation of the YAR leaders, Government, and people of the brutal raid which Israel carried out yesterday against fraternal Tunisia. He called this criminal and barbarous action a flagrant violation by the Zionist enemy of all international conventions.

The brother prime minister, and member of the Standing Committee affirmed to the Tunisian prime minister that the people in the YAR stand by the fraternal Tunisian people in defense of their national sovereignty and in preserving their freedom and territorial integrity.

'Arafat Talks With Mubarak About Israeli Raid

NC012137 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2107 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat telephoned President Husni Mubarak from Tunis tonight. He assured the president of the firmness of the Palestinian [word indistinct] in Tunis despite the Israeli aggression this morning.

President Husni Mubarak underlined to the Palestinian leader the Egyptian people's support for their Palestinian brothers under all circumstances. He also briefed him on the communications being undertaken by Egypt with international parties with the aim of taking a firm stand against the irresponsible acts practiced against the Palestinian people.

Mubarak Makes Statement on Raid

NC012116 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Report on news conference given by President Husni Mubarak following a meeting to discuss the 1 October Israeli air raid; at Al-'Urubah Palace on 1 October -- passages with quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has strongly denounced the operation which Israel carried out against Tunisia and the Palestinians. Following a 2-hour urgency plenary meeting which he held with his political aides at the Al-'Urubah Palace this evening, President Mubarak made a statement to Egyptian and foreign correspondents.

The president first answered a question on what Egypt will do following the Israeli attack on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He said:

"We do not want to be jittery. We are not a small state, so we are not nervous. We want to think logically and reasonably.

"We all talk about peace. I have just been on a trip. Earlier this year I was on another trip. I spoke about the need for peace in the Middle East. My March visit [to the United States], my meeting with the U.S. leaders, and my contacts with the Israeli leaders concerning the peace process were all encouraging to a certain extent.

"I visited the United States another time. I delivered a speech before the UN General Assembly. During this visit, I met with President Ronald Reagan. We spoke about other points pertaining to the peace issue, such as the international conference, which resulted in a long discussion between us. I believe there was great flexibility in this regard, as evidenced by the U.S. secretary of state's speech at the UN Security Council.

"We have spoken a lot about terrorism. We have always denounced terrorism and denounce any terrorist act anywhere. We are against terrorism, whatever its form and source may be.

"An Arab state is currently killing Palestinians in Tripoli [northern Lebanon]. It is slaughtering them. Regrettably, at the same time we look and see that Israel, with whom we are talking about peace, has gone to another Arab country. It has attacked the sovereignty of Tunisia and tried to kill the Palestinians there.

"I cannot understand it. Really, is this a coincidence or an agreement? Regrettably, an Arab state is killing the Palestinians in Lebanon. At the same time, Israel is striking at them in Tunis and infringing on Tunisia's sovereignty. It is a strange thing and I cannot understand it.

"Is there an agreement under the table despite the general talk about Israel being the enemy? I cannot understand the reasons for this meaningless shedding of Palestinian blood. There was a shedding of Palestinian and Tunisian blood today, which was an atrocious and criminal act. I never imagined it and did not expect it.

"However, I stress that nothing much can be expected of the Arabs as long as they remain in their present situation. Egypt has been innocent of any Palestinian blood since the beginning of the Palestinian cause.

"What is happening now is really atrocious; it wrecks the peace process, is a blow to the peace process. If we say again peace, peace, peace, our talk will be merely propaganda.

"When I returned to Egypt yesterday, I said: If the intentions are good, then we will arrive at peace. If the intentions are really good, then we will arrive at peace. However, as long as our intentions are bad — whether on the part of Israel or some Arab states which might be in agreement with Israel, and I do not want to make an absolute accusation — there is no use."

President Mubarak then answered a question on whether any decisions had been made during this urgent meeting. He said:

"We discussed the regional situation in general, including the Palestinian issue, the situation in Sudan, and other issues. We discussed several issues, not just a single one. I explained our position concerning the attack against the Palestinians and the violation of Tunisian sovereignty by Israeli aircraft. This is a very strange thing."

A journalist then asked President Mubarak what he seeks from world public opinion following this Israeli aggression. He replied:

"I ask the world: Does Israel really want peace? Does it mean what it says? We want peace and we are serious about the peace process. We are doing our utmost to promote the peace process. Even after this foolish behavior, we are not nervous.

"However, does world public opinion approve of this? Do the European and American people approve of this action, which, if nothing else, indicates that Israel does not really want peace."

The president then answered a question about President Reagan's stand after this blow to efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East. He said:

"I sent a message to the U.S. President today asking him how this could happen. In the United States, we talked about giving an impetus to the peace process. We talked about the issue of an international conference and the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. We said that Yasir 'Arafat is the most moderate of people and that we should encourage him. Why did they go to kill him today while King Husayn is in the United States discussing the peace process? Why the aggression against 'Arafat's command today? It must be understood that if 'Arafat is killed, whether by Israel or by some Arab country, this does not mean that the Palestinian issue will be finished. We will only be turning all Palestinians throughout the world into terrorists. The entire world will suffer from the results of this."

His excellency was asked to what extent he will continue his efforts to achieve peace. He replied:

"The issue is annoying. I had contacted the Israeli prime minister for the sake of the peace process. [words indistinct] We are also taking these points into consideration. We will try as much as we can because it is the cause of a people. If this operation was intended to wreck peace, then I must say that we are still for peace. We will make the utmost effort to reach peace and to retrieve the Palestinian territory."

The president answered another question on whether he thought Israel had received a green light from the United States before carrying out this attack. He said:

"The United States does not approve of any type of terrorism. I do not believe that the United States had information about this operation."

"Any operation could be done. It is not a big deal. Israel sent its F-16 planes, which flew over the entire Libyan coast and reached Tunisia. They could reach anywhere. We also have F-16 planes that can reach many places. It is not a difficult thing. However, the question is: Do we really want peace?

"I had not expected the Israeli Government to slip into such a course. There was a terrorist operation before this. We have condemned terrorism, but does it mean that [words indistinct]? It means that 'Arafat is the guilty one. It means that they are certain that 'Arafat or his command was behind this action. I personally say no. They might say yes, but I say no. I say that this is not correct. Whoever says that it is correct wants to create problems for 'Arafat. They want to create a public opinion opposed to 'Arafat. I still insist on saying that 'Arafat is the most moderate Palestinian leader. Any peace or solution to the problem will only be with 'Arafat."

President Mubarak was then asked what effects this attack would have on the current talks about Tabah. He replied:

"We naturally have not [words indistinct] of Tabah now. Tabah is Egyptian and we have a right to it. However, we can not receive the [Israeli] delegation under these circumstances for talks. Absolutely not."

The president then answered one last question on the stand he expects Arab countries to take after this event. He said:

"I am the president of Egypt. Egypt has a basic role whether the Arabs accept this or not. We have a duty. We are the state that is performing its duty. We adopted the Palestinian issue right from the start. We will continue to do so until we reach a solution to the Palestinian problem. I would like to underline that Egypt, which has defended the Palestinian issue, is innocent of any Palestinian blood throughout the 35 years the Palestinian problem has existed.

"Regarding the Arab stand, I will communicate today with my brother His Majesty King Husayn. I believe that he is in the United States and will go to London to meet [word indistinct]. I will also communicate with our brother President Saddam Husayn. I will send a message to the U.S. President and to European leaders on this situation."

Al-Biltaji on Raid

NC011733 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Paris 1 Oct (MENA) — Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, chairman of the General Organization for Information, has described today's Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis as a negative development in the Middle East. It is further proof of the soundness of Egypt's position, which recognizes the need to break the vicious circle of violence and reach a peaceful, negotiated settlement base on the return of occupied Arab land, the safeguarding of the Palestinian people's rights, and the establishment of a just regional peace.

In an interview today with Radio France International, Dr al-Biltaji said that the raid was an organized terrorist action launched by Israel [word indistinct] the sovereignty of an Arab state. With this operation, Israel is playing the part of an aggressive regional power whose conceit may be traced to its military superiority. He noted that this action comes at a time when the international community has begun to see the first rays of hope for breaking the deadlock in the Middle East crisis. This, in turn, was the result of Egypt's constant efforts to give an impetus to the regional peace process. Israel's action also comes at a time when Jordan has declared its willingness to negotiate to reach a peaceful solution for the Palestinian problem.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Commentary

NC020742 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 2 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-JUMHURIYAH's* editorial revolves around the bestial attack on the Palestinian headquarters. The paper says: Israel once again reminds the world of international piracy and terrorist raids. In this way, Israel disregards the unanimously held view worldwide that a just and lasting peace must be achieved in this unfortunate area. The target of the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunisia was PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. This was admitted by the Israeli leaders during the news conference that they held after the raid.

The paper adds: 'Arafat has become a symbol of the Palestinian struggle because of his moderate leadership which is winning over supporters every day, even in Israel itself. *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that a major operation is underway to kill off the peace looming on the horizon. It was natural for Israel, besieged by peace efforts, to try to lift this siege by striking at moderate Palestinian leaders. It is regrettable that an Arab state shares Israel's objective and is indifferent to the consequences.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes its editorial by saying: After this terrorist raid on the Palestinian headquarters, we ask the United States to reconsider its plans, to be faithful to its relations with the various Middle East forces, and to take the necessary measures against Israel. This way it will convince the international community that United States' participation in the peace process is sincere and is not a slogan to conceal Israel's plans to attack the entire Arab nation.

AL-AHRAM Commentary

NC020707 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 2 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial headlined "An Attempt to Undermine Peace Efforts," *AL-AHRAM* says that Israel's act of sending bombers thousands of miles to strafe the PLO's headquarters in Tunisia yesterday can never promote peace. Instead it is an attempt to torpedo the peace efforts that have been made at the local and international level over the past months.

AL-AHRAM adds that Israel explained that this act was to avenge the recent operation against three Israelis in the Cyprus port of Larnaca; however, this explanation is unacceptable. Terrorism cannot be stopped by indiscriminately killing civilians of a country that is not a confrontation state and that has never engaged in a war against Israel.

The paper says that the attack is not for revenge as Israel noted in its justifications; it is an attempt to undermine all peace efforts. Israel chose this time for the attack after President Reagan had been convinced to hold direct peace talks under international supervision in line with Jordanian King Husayn's request.

Lutfi Discusses Cooperation With UK Delegation

NC011616 Cairo MENA in English 1232 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 1 (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi discussed today with the duke of Gloucester, head of the British Consultative Council, and his delegation means of promoting economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Britain.

Dr Lutfi referred [as received] that the government encourages investments in the field of production and urged British businessmen to set up industrial projects in the new cities. The British guest also welcomed efforts to increase the volume of cooperation in the economic and ivestment fields.

The meeting was attended by the British ambassador here.

Maher Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, discussed with the duke of Gloucester prospects of boosting technical cooperation in the fields of electricity and nonconventional energy.

The two sides also discussed projects included in the 5-year plan, particularly in the field of setting up power generating stations, thermal stations, and stations operating by coal for the first time in Egypt within the policy of diversifying the sources of energy.

The delegation arrived here on Saturday on a few days visit.

Communique Reports 1 Oct Raid on Khark Island

JN011758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,975 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave men will always be guided by the directives of President Saddam Husayn, may God preserve him, who led us in battles of heroism to glorious peaks. They will continue to fight the remnants of the Iranian regime in order to defeat their rancor and evil intentions and in defense of great Iraq.

The following is a roundup of our forces activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force continues to inflict comprehensive destruction on Khark Island, thus affirming the will of the great Iraqi people and their wise leadership to prevent the Iranian regime from exporting its oil and employing its revenues for aggression against our people and nation and for continuing the war.

The valiant eagles of the air launched another devastating raid on the island's facilities at 1050 [0750 GMT] today, further kindling its fires and adding more destruction. After carrying out their duty with courage and accuracy, the eagles of the air returned safely with their aircraft, protected by God.

This is another example of Iraq's ability and an expression of our determination to destroy the pillars and means of aggression until the Iranian regime is compelled to admit that war is not the way to deal with strong, victorious Iraq and that the price of war is high for those who insist on it. May God grant us success along the path of victory.

2. With God's help, an enemy helicopter was shot down by the eagles of the air at 1738 [1338 GMT] yesterday. The plane was seen with the naked eye as it fell in flames on enemy territory near the international border in the northern sector. God bless our Air force eagles. We thank him for victory.

3. An enemy group estimated at 30 persons attempted to advance toward one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector, but one of our heroic forces rushed to meet it in a lightning attack, inflicting heavy casualties. Confirmed enemy dead were 10. Others fled away. The force returned safely to base. Later the enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. God bless you, O men of the I Army Corps.

In the same sector, our forces opened fire on enemy positions, killing eight, destroying three vehicles, and setting one ammunition dump on fire. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties and destroyed equipment.

4. One of our brave units in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector carried out a daring raid on enemy positions opposite our forces. Our units clashed with the enemy and inflicted massive losses. Three enemy rafts and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Our units returned, safe and triumphant. God bless the heroic men of the VI Army Corps sector.

An enemy raft was destroyed and burned elsewhere in the same sector.

5. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out several strikes on the enemy's forward positions using artillery, tanks, and mortars. Two enemy men were killed and two infantry positions, two ammunition dumps, one personnel shelter, and one medium-caliber machinegun were destroyed. Those manning the two infantry positions were killed.

6. Our heroic units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying a large truck carrying personnel, one bulldozer, one ambulance, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position.

7. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 October 1985

Spokesman Denies Iran Shot Down Fighter Plane

JN011954 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Iraq has denied Iranian claims that Iranian air defenses shot down an Iraqi fighter plane. In a statement to INA tonight, a military spokesman said that these lies are meant to cover up for the daily grave Iranian losses in the battlefield.

Today's Iranian military communique said that the Iranian defenses shot down an Iraqi fighter plane in northern Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

JN020543 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] New York — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has condemned the brutal Zionist aggression against fraternal Tunisia. The foreign minister said that the world public opinion is required to strongly condemn this aggression and that the UN Security Council is demanded to adopt urgent measures that would stop the possible repetition of such attacks on the Arab countries and that would punish the Zionist aggressors. This came in a statement he made in New York yesterday on the brutal Zionist aggression against Tunisia. The following is the text of the statement:

The Zionist aggression against Tunisia is a dirty criminal act aimed at a secure Arab capital and innocent Arab citizens. Iraq strongly condemns this flagrant aggression which confirms the hostile and criminal nature of the Zionist entity which violates all laws, norms, and values for the sake of satisfying its criminal desires. This aggression reminds us of the aggression against our capital Baghdad in June 1981 when the Zionist planes raided the Iraqi nuclear reactor that was devoted to peaceful purposes. The world public opinion is required to condemn this aggression very strongly and without hesitation. Moreover, the UN Security Council is demanded to adopt urgent measures that would stop the possible repetition of such flagrant attacks on the Arab countries and that would punish the Zionist aggressors for their blatant aggression, especially since this aggression was committed at a time when the United Nations is celebrating its 40th anniversary and at a time when the world is calling for justice and peace in the Middle East.

Any justification of this criminal act is absolutely unacceptable and is blatant encouragement to the aggressors to continue their aggression and criminal acts. Such a stand contravenes international law and international commitments toward the sovereignty and security of states.

Iraq expresses its solidarity with fraternal Tunisia against the aggression to which it was exposed. It also expresses its consolation for the martyred and wounded Tunisian and Palestinian brothers who fell victim to the brutal Zionist aggression.

Newspapers Score Raid

JN020909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi newspapers today emphasize that the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis expresses the Zionists' disregard and blatant defiance of all international laws and concepts of legitimacy and sovereignty.

AL-THAWRAH says: This new Zionist piracy affirms that the occupation entity in Palestine cannot abandon its barbaric nature or change its hostile policy that has been practiced since 1984. The paper criticizes the international stand toward the Zionist practices and says this stand is marked by indifference and failure to adopt deterrent measures that can put an end to such practices. It explains that this has encouraged the Zionists to commit further massacres and crimes against the Palestinian Arab people and the entire Arab nation.

It indicates that the aid the Zionists received from the imperialists has played a key role in urging and enabling the Zionist enemy to continue its criminal behavior without fearing any punishment. By yesterday's crime, it adds, the Zionist enemy reaffirmed that it believes only in the law of the jungle and brute force and that it attaches no importance to any international law or charter.

The paper explains that the current Arab situation and the prevailing state of division and fragmentation have encouraged the Zionists to continue their crimes. The paper stresses Iraq's full solidarity with its Palestinian and Tunisian brothers and expresses its confidence that the new Zionist crime will only increase the determination of the Palestinian people and their legitimate leadership to escalate all forms of struggle.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the crime committed in Tunis shows that the Zionist enemy will not rest so long as a single vein is throbbing in the body of the Arab revolution. It adds that this crime indicates to the world public opinion that the Palestinian blood is both brave and strong wherever it exists, a matter which has made the Zionist fear the birth of every Palestinian child. It says the Zionist aggression against Tunisia emphasizes the criminal nature of the Zionist entity which is based on violating international laws and norms.

Concluding, the paper asserts that the new Zionist aggression will not discourage the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate representatives, but will make them further insist on struggle for their just cause until victory.

The newspaper *AL-'IRAQ* stresses that the Zionist entity's new crime should not pass unpunished, adding that the Zionist aggression aggression was not ruled out so long as Arab fragmentation was continuing and the Syrian and Libyan regimes' behavior and support for aggressor Iran against the Arab nation were escalating.

The paper calls on the Arab countries to strongly stand against the midget Zionist entity in order to check its repeated attacks on the Arab people. It also calls on the world and the UN Security Council to stand firmly against the Zionist entity and punish it for its abominable crime, and not to be satisfied with statements of denunciation and condemnation.

Concluding, the paper stresses that the Zionist attacks will only enhance the Arab people's power to confront aggression and defend the Palestinian people's rights.

'Aziz Meets Bulgarian, Indian, YAR Counterparts

JN020930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0712 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met separately here last night with Bulgarian Foreign Affairs Minister Petur Maldenov, Indian External Affairs Minister Khurshid Alam Khan, and YAR Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani.

During these three meetings, Tariq 'Aziz discussed bilateral relations, the region's problems, and topics on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly.

Oil Minister Seeks New Production Quota in Vienna

JN011400 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Oct (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Vienna this morning leading the Iraqi delegation to the special 75th meeting of the OPEC oil ministers to begin there on Thursday.

In a statement to INA, the minister said that the special ministerial session is meeting in accordance with the decision adopted at the recent regular ministerial session to discuss Iraq's request to amend its production quota within the production ceiling. He added that the recent increase in Iraq's oil export outlets makes Iraq's present production quota unrealistic and not in harmony with its export capacity. This removes the reasons for Iraq's acceptance of the present standard.

The oil minister pointed out that Iraq explained to the OPEC members that it had accepted this quota because it is concerned that OPEC adopt a unified stand during the crises facing it. This is in addition to the limitations in Iraq's export outlets. Iraq reserves its complete right to amend its quota whenever the capacity is there. This is known to all OPEC members.

The oil minister added that Iraq's request to define a new standard of production quotas stems from its right to exercise its complete sovereignty in defining the standards of production on just and fair bases. The Iraqi oil minister expressed his hope that all OPEC memebrs will understand Iraq's right to amend its production quota on a just basis in appreciation of the positive stands taken by Iraq with regard to OPEC and its members as well as the sacrifices it has endured since defining production quotas in March 1982. He added that what reinforces Iraq's confidence in the positive stand which OPEC will take is the improvement shown in the oil market recently and the expected increase in demand for OPEC oil during the coming months.

Saddam Sends PRC President National Day Greetings

JN011654 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Cable from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to PRC President Li Xiannian — date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China.

On the occasion of your country's national day, I am pleased to send warm congratulations in my own name and on behalf of Iraq, wishing you good health and happiness and continued progress for the friendly Chinese people. We also wish your country prosperity and continued growth and development for the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

INA Reopens Office in Cairo; Press Team Departs

JN020937 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0837 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Oct (INA) — INA has decided to reopen its office in Cairo. The office will start operating next week to follow up developments in the fraternal country.

The press team assigned to work in the INA office there left for Cairo today.

This step comes within INA's plan to expand its external activity. INA has offices and correspondents in 32 Arab and foreign countries.

King Husayn Condemns Israeli Raid on Tunis

JN011731 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has condemned and denounced the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the encroachment on Tunisian sovereignty as a result of the Israeli raid on the Hammam al-Shatt area in the suburbs of the Tunisian capital today. In a telephone conversation with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, this evening, his majesty said Jordan has always been against international terrorism regardless of its source. He said: I asserted this in the speech I delivered before the United Nations 4 days ago and after my talks with President Reagan yesterday. This was also asserted by the emergency Arab summit held in Casablanca recently.

He said that the Israeli aggression against fraternal Tunisia today is a link in the chain of organized terrorism carried out by Israel inside and outside the occupied territory.

His majesty asked his royal highness the regent to contact His Excellency Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian officials to express Jordan's condemnation and denunciation of this crime perpetrated by Israel today against defenseless people as well as to express Jordan's solidarity with an support for fraternal Tunisia as well as to put Jordan's resources at the disposal of the Tunisian stand on this criminal Israeli aggression.

His majesty said that with its aggression today Israel aims to weaken the opportunities for a real, comprehensive peace based on justice and truth in the region.

Al-Masri Condemns Attack

JN011825 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has strongly condemned the unjustified and criminal aggression carried out by Israel today against the sovereignty and inviolability of Tunisia, an Arab country and the center of the Arab League. Al-Masri pointed out that His Majesty King Husayn, in his speech before the General Assembly, had condemned terrorism regardless of its source. He asserted that Jordan stands firmly by fraternal Tunisia to defend its territory and sovereignty.

The foreign minister added: This aggression against the PLO administrative offices and residential areas is a form of torture of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territory. He said that this act is equivalent to the terrorist acts carried out by Jewish colonialists against the defenseless Palestinians in the occupied cities and villages.

Al-Masri said Jordan asks the international community, at a time when voices are loudly calling for a stop to terrorism and state-supported terrorism, to condemn this aggression and to adopt effective measures guaranteeing that such acts will not be repeated.

Prince Hasan Talks to Mzali

JN011541 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, today telephoned Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali following the Israeli aggression against Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis. His Highness stressed Jordan's solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian people and its condemnation of the Israeli aggression on Tunisian territory aimed at harming fraternal Tunisia's supremacy — an aggression that resulted in the deaths of innocent people.

The Tunisian prime minister stressed that the Israeli aggression against Tunisia will strengthen the Tunisian people's determination to support the nation's causes and Arab rights. He also thanked his highness for his initiative, his inquiry, and his confirmation of Jordan's solidarity with fraternal Tunisia, wishing his highness and Jordan progress and all the best.

Newspapers Comment on Israeli Raid on Tunis

JORDAN TIMES

JN020655 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "New Crime by Israel"]

[Text] The Israeli raid against the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation is nothing but a criminal act designed primarily to sabotage all peace efforts in the Middle East. It could not have been intended as a deterrent to acts of terror as the Israeli Government liked to put it yesterday. On the contrary, such wanton acts of aggression by the Israelis could only increase the cycle of violence and hatred between Jews and Arabs, and the Israelis know it.

If perpetual conflict and endless bloodshed and suffering is what Israel seeks in this part of the world, then the Israelis can rest assured that they are sparing no effort to arrive at such a eventuality. They certainly have not shown any sign to disprove their aggressive image and intentions and it is possible that they will never be able to bring themselves to do it.

To say that Tuesday's raid was merely an act of revenge for the Larnaca incident in which three Israelis were killed on board their yacht last week is a distortion of the truth and a big lie on the part of the Israeli Government. Israel, according to public knowledge here and elsewhere, had planned attacks against PLO targets well before that incident happened and had always tried to cover up for its organized campaign of terror and repression against Palestinians in the occupied territories by explicit and direct threats against the Palestinian leadership everywhere.

It is not only saddening but also horrifying in this context that the U.S. Government chose to judge Tuesday's raid on the territory of a sovereign and peaceful Arab state as a "legitimate response and an expression of self-defense".

Worse yet is the fact that the Reagan administration has fallen into the trap which the Israelis set up for it in justifying their aggression.

Just at the time when the PLO was disclaiming all responsibility for the Larnaca killings, and when his majesty the king was making clear to the Americans our readiness to join all parties in pursuing a negotiated settlement in an environment free of belligerence and hostile acts, the Israelis struck in an attempt to make a mockery of any kind of progress towards peace. This is the trap that the Americans must have fallen into for them to make such a dangerous and illegitimate statement defending Israel's vicious and reprehensible act in Tunis yesterday.

But assuming it was not a trap, and in the end one has no choice but to believe that the U.S. will continue with its double-standard policy of condemning violence when it is committed by Arabs and condoning it when it comes from the Israelis, what solutions can there be for our problems with the Israelis and their American backers?

There is at least one that we know only too well: that of closing Arab ranks around a sound and well-prepared strategy in good faith and with determination. Israel would not have been able to launch its attack on Tunisian territory had it had the slightest idea that the Arabs would never allow it to breach the security of the seat of their league headquarters and that such a breach would warrant immedite and massive retaliation. But will we learn from this bitter and humiliating experience? We wonder.

SAWT AL-SHA'B

JN020737 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Terrorism Against Peace"]

[Text] The treacherous aggression carried out by Israel yesterday against Tunisian territories and the Palestinian people's leadership constitutes a factor in the known Zionist equation to disrupt peace efforts and waste any opportunity to achieve a peaceful, just, and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict and the Palestine question.

Every time peace efforts are intensified and progress is achieved toward achieving a just settlement of the Palestine question, Zionist terrorism emerges to carry out an aggression in the region and to continue violence and extremism that are aimed at foiling peace efforts, further complicating the situation, and creating new facts that would escalate tension and increase the uncertainty of the situation.

At a time when the persistent Jordanian efforts began to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, and when positive signs of a wider understanding and a greater support for peace efforts based on international legitimacy began to emerge in the UN and U.S. arenas, Israel exploited the Larnaca incident to disrupt the Arab and Jordanian action, to divert international attention from the Palestine question, and to undermine the existing peace prospect.

His Majesty King Husayn's efforts in the UN General Assembly and his talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the U.S. officials achieved a big step on the road to a peaceful settlement within the framework of an international conference for peace under UN auspices and with the participation of all the parties to the conflict, including the UN Security Council five member-states.

President Reagan's statement following a meeting with King Husayn which stressed the need to achieve a settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 was a step forward, especially since UN Security Council Resolution 338 stipulates the convening of an international peace conference to be called for by the United Nations in order to discuss and achieve a comprehensive settlement that is guaranteed by the UN Security Council five member-states. His Majesty King Husayn's statement which stressed the need to convene an international conference for a just and comprehensive peace in the region has also confirmed the principles of a settlement approved and supported by the entire international community.

Thus, the Israeli aggression on Tunis and the PLO headquarters there constitutes a terroristic Israeli reply to Jordan's peace call which is supported by all world's peoples. The Zionist aggression will not achieve peace for Israel. Moreover, it does not serve the peace issue because it is a link in the chain of a continuous terrorism against the Palestinian people and Arabs. This aggression will lead to the continuation and escalation of the whirlpool of violence and extremism in the region if the international community will not move to deter the Israeli tampering with the destinies of the region and the entire world peace.

AL-DUSTUR

JN020745 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Organized Israeli Terrorism Is an Expression of Failure and Despair"]

[Text] Regardless of the human and material losses inflicted by the Israeli air raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the real outcome that will persist for some time is that this terrorist raid, whose implementation is shrouded in intense mystery, has not helped Israel make even one stride toward its declared objective of exterminating politically and materially the Palestinian people's legitimate representative.

Once we overcome the bitterness resulting from this theatrical operation that has well known psychological objectives, we can clearly see — perhaps more clearly than we did in the recent past — the depth of the impasse facing Israel, which finds itself compelled in the wake of the Arab peace plan to answer the urgent questions posed by all the world countries to the Israeli authorities which resort to all sorts of excuses in order to reject the peace process and continue their occupation of Arab lands.

While undertaking and boasting of such official terrorism against the Arabs and Palestinian everywhere, Israel realizes that it will open the door wide for operations of violence and legitimate resistance, something by which the Israeli Government hopes to expand the circle of war and vengeance to conclude all those who can accept the option of real peace. Thus it will confiscate every trend based on accepting a negotiated political settlement.

Although Israel may have achieved some success on this level vis-a-vis the obstruction of the peace option that many have, this will in any case constitute only a temporary gain that cannot solve Israel's historical crisis as represented in the Arabs' rejection of Israel and their employment of all available means to resist its existence — an existence imposed on them by the force of iron and fire and by the policy of striking at near and far capitals.

Therefore, what Israel did yesterday fully expresses a state of despair inherent in the Israeli structure itself. What Israel did yesterday also provides further evidence of its successive faolure to solve its problem with the Arabs and Palestinians by menas of violence and sheer military power.

This is not the first time that Israel has struck at one of the PLO headquarters. This strike is even incomparable with the abortive invasion of Lebanon in 1982. However, the result has always been an inevitable failure to reach a political solution by means of force.

What we the Arabs can deduce from the results of this terrorist raid is that this enemy which boasts of its power and large military capabilities understands only the language of force. By this operation, the enemy gives further new legitimacy to the escalation of struggle against it until aggression subsides and until the usurped land and legitimate rights are regained.

AL-RA'Y

JN020853 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Oct 85 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Organized Zionist Terrorism"]

[Text] The Zionist enemy launched a new terrorist aggression against the PLO headquarters in fraternal Tunis yesterday which resulted in the martydom and injury of scores of Palestinians and Tunisians. Perhaps the Zionist timing of this aggression and the choice of location and objectives clearly affirm that the peace efforts, parties to peace, and all forces backing peace are targeted by this terrorism. They also emphasize, as such Zionist actions always do, the terrorist nature on which the enemy's entity has been established and which it has pursued until now. It seems that these acts are this enemy's sole method of surviving, expanding, and sowing seeds of destruction in the whole region.

In a telephone contact with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, His Majesty King Husayn condemned the Zionist terrorist action as it constitutes an example of the organized terrorism that is practiced by racist states and from which they derive the reasons and justification for their existence. King Husayn condemned this operation because it is another form of the organized terrorism practiced by the enemy inside the occupied Arab territories against the inhabitants and their identity.

In a telephone contact between His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, his highness conveyed to the Tunisian people and government our condemnation and denunciation of this terrorism and also conveyed our solidarity and support for the brothers in Tunisia against the aggression which was aimed against the Tunisian sovereignty and the lives of scores of innocent Palestinians and Tunisians.

Yesterday's aggression is a blatant example of the Zionist arrogance and the terrorist nature of the Israeli military establishment, and should prompt all peace-loving forces, which are capable of making peace and that enjoy power and reasoning ability, to provide the conditions and exert further efforts to achieve it. In light of the continuation of the Arab status quo and in light of the continuation of the Zionist terrorist arrogance and fanaticism, the future of this region will be replete with grave risks and catastrophes. Condemnation of this Zionist action is strongly needed by all those who are concerned to preserve peace and justice, to maintain sovereignty of states and reject any violation of their airspace, lands, and establishments, and who reject the killing of innocent people. Such condemnation is the practical response to terrorism which the international community is suffering from. Certainly, state terrorism is more grave and inhuman than terrorism carried out by individuals and it is certain also that organized terrorism deserves prior confrontation and denuncation so as to eliminate the existing Zionist enemy belief that its terrorist actions are admired, appreciated, and fruitful, and the existing concept that these acts will prevent the devastating explosion that will inundate everything in our region and elsewhere.

King Husayn Resumes Meetings With U.S. Officials

JN011944 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] His majesty the king today resumed his meetings with American officials in Washington. His majesty received at his residence before noon today the former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr Charles Percy.

The king later received Senator John Warner, chairman of the Senate military committee and chairman of the strategic and nuclear military subcommittee.

Earlier, his majesty the king received American Secretary of Defense Mr Caspar Weinberger, accompanied by his deputy and a number of his aides. He also received American President's Adviser for National Security Mr Robert McFarlane, and American Deputy Undersecretary of State Mr John Whitehead.

The meetings were attended by Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i and Chief of the Royal Court Mr Marwan al-Qasim.

Al-Masri Appeals for End to Tripoli Fighting

JN011337 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Jordan has called on Arab and Islamic countries to make immediate efforts and cooperate to stop the painful catastrophe that has befallen the Arab Islamic city of Tripoli and its inhabitants. This came in a cable sent by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today to ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada in reply to his cable in which he conveyed to the minister the urgent appeal made by PLO Executive

Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat regarding the tragic incidents taking place in the city of Tripoli, Lebanon. The following is the text of the cable:

I have received Your Excellency's cable dated 29 September 1985 in which you conveyed PLO Excecutive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's appeal regarding the bloody events taking place in Tripli.

The Government of the Hashmite Kingdom of Jordan calls on all Arab and Islamic states to make immediate efforts and to cooperate in order to stop this painful catastrophe that has befallen this city and its inhabitants. I seize this opportunity to express to your excellency our utmost appreciation and respect.

Turkish Military Delegation Departs 1 Oct

JN012003 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Turkish Chief of Joint Staff General Necdet Urug and the military delegation accompanying him left Amman before noon today following a few days' visit to Jordan. During the visit, Gen Urug met a number of top officials and visited a number of military institutes and formations as well as historical and other sites in the kingdom. He was seen off upon his departure by the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General Zayd ibn Shakir, the inspector general of the Armed Forces, a number of aides to the chief of staff, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, the Turkish ambassador to Jordan, and a number of top officials at the embassy.

Further Reportage on Kidnapping of Soviets

Soviet Sources Remark

NC011338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1307 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] In a telephone conversation, a Soviet diplomat told REUTER that the kidnappers have not contacted the embassy, adding: We have not received any telephone calls.

Asked if the embassy is taking the threat to execute the Soviet hostages seriously, the Soviet diplomat said: My personal opinion is that anything is possible in Lebanon. Let us wait and see what happens.

Meanwhile, a Soviet source close to the embassy has stated that the Soviet Union is in touch with Syria at the highest level with regard to the kidnapping. He added: You can say that the Soviet Union has embarked on high-level contacts with the Syrians. He said: We must ensure the safety of our citizens. I am sure, and I hope, that the Soviet Union will do something to secure their release, but I do not know what the Soviet Union can do in such circumstances.

Doctor Killed

NC021103 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1056 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received an urgent report, citing AP, that the American University Hospital management has identified the body that was found on Tariq al-Jadidah. It belongs to Soviet diplomat Nikolay Svirskiy, the embassy physician. However, the Soviet Embassy is still maintaining silence on the subject.

Diplomat Found Shot Dead

NC021029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1018 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The body of Soviet Commercial Attache Valeriy Mirnakov [title as received] who was executed by the kidnappers yesterday has been found near the Al-Baba building in the sport stadium area. The body was transferred to the American University Hospital and was identified by a Soviet Embassy delegation. The body was shot in the head, neck, and under the arm. In addition, the body was shot twice in the back.

Body Identified as Cultural Attache

NC021611 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1547 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A doctor specializing in autopsies at the American University of Beirut confirmed this afternoon that the body found near the stadium is that of Arkadiy Katakov, the Soviet Embassy's cultural attache. He was 32 years old. The doctor said that the Soviet Embassy's political officer examined the body after an autopsy had been performed.

Islamic Groups Issue Claims

NC011737 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 1 (AFP) — Confusion today surrounded the fate of four Soviet nationals kidnapped here yesterday, as one Islamic group claimed that it had killed two of them while another announced the executions would begin at 1800 GMT if pro-Syrian militias did not stop their assault on the northern city of Tripoli.

Islamic Jihad militants claimed to have killed two Soviet diplomats kidnapped in a bid to force an end to continuing fighting in Tripoli.

The Islamic Liberation Organization, a group loyal to Khalid ibn al-Walid, later said in a tyewritten communique: "The first Soviet hostage will be executed at 9 pm (1800 GMT) if the assault of the infidels against Tripoli does not stop."

Along with the communique, the group provided four colour pictures of each of the Soviet hostages, with a pistol pointed at their neck.

It called on "Moslem masses not to take into account rumors and untrue telephone communications" claiming responsibility for the abduction of the four Soviets. "We are the only organization entitled to claim responsibility for this affair. There is no coordination between us and Islamic Jihad," it added.

The four Soviets were kidnapped yesterday in predominantly Moslem West Beirut.

Further Details

NC021000 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 2 (AFP) — A man identifying himself as a member of the Islamic Liberation Organisation (ILO) today said that one of the four Soviet diplomats kidnapped in West Beirut on Monday had been killed.

"We carried out God's sentence against the first hostage, and we will execute the others, one by one, if our demand for a halt to all atheist campaigns against the Moslem town of Tripoli are not met," he said in a telephone call to a foreign press agency.

He did not identify himself or the person reportedly executed.

A police source said an unidentified body had been discovered in West Beirut today, although early reports suggested that it was not the corpse of one of the diplomats.

Yesterday, amid confusion about the fate of the four Soviet nationals, Islamic Jihad militants issued a statement saying they had killed two of them. But this was implicitly denied by a statement from the ILO.

Al-Jumayyil Briefs Karami

NC011701 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil telephoned Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is currently in Damascus, at noon today. They discussed the situation in Tripoli, placing special emphasis on Prime Minister Karami's contacts and efforts in the Syrian capital. Their goal is to deal with this matter and stop the bloodshed and fierce fighting raging in the capital of the north.

Prime Minister Karami briefed President Al-Jumayyil on the results of his efforts thus far. They also discussed the effects of the Tripoli war on social and living conditions. In addition, they touched on the tragedy being experienced by the 500,000 people who have left the city for neighboring areas and beaches. These citizens are now living out in the open.

President Al-Jumayyil told Prime Minister Karami what he knew about the magnitude of the tragedy. He then briefed Karami on the meeting he chaired earlier in the morning to find a swift and urgent solution and secure aid for those who have been displaced. They also discussed the kidnapping of the four Soviet diplomats, which was a reaction to events in the capital of the north.

Al-Jumayyil Asks Birri To Help

NC021638 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov at 1600 today. Their meeting lasted 30 minutes, and the charge d'affaires did not make any statement when it was over.

We have learned that the meeting took place at the president's request following the kidnapping of four Soviet diplomats.

The Soviet charge d'affaires told the president what he knew about the incident. He also handed him a message from the Soviet Government on this subject.

President Al-Jumayyil declared that the Lebanese Government denounces and condemns this incident. He explained that the state is doing what it can to end this episode and secure the realease of the four diplomats.

President Al-Jumayyil informed the Soviet charge d'affaires that the Army Command has designated two officers from its intelligence service to remain at the Soviet Embassy. They will stay with Soviet diplomats, who are following up the investigation into the incident in coordination with the security forces. President Al-Jumayyil also asked Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, who is in Damascus, to help determine the whereabouts of the kidnapped diplomats.

Birri Meets With Amal Movement Official

NC011906 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for South Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and hydroelectric resources, has returned to Beirut from Damascus. He stopped in Al-Mukhtarah for a visit with Minister Walid Junblatt. They discussed the current situation and emphasized the need to implement the provisions of the Damascus agreement concerning security in West Beirut. They also stressed the importance of taking additional measures to resolve the fuel and flour crisis.

After arriving in Beirut, Minister Birri called on Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan and reviewed events in Lebanon. Minister Birri then made a tour of the Amal Movement's central operations room and familiarized himself with the details of the aggression and savage shelling which the Lebanese Army militias have unleashed against Beirut's southern suburb and which claimed a number of innocent lives.

During his meeting with military officials, Minister Birri highlighted the need for unity and heightened vigilance in the face of the plots being hatched to renew the fighting between the movement and its Palestinian brothers. He also briefed them on the results of his meetings with the Palestinian Salvation Front in Damascus and said that we must put an end to every fabricated incident, place each incident in its proper perspective, and not allow relations between any of the camps and their surrounding areas to be undermined, as the purpose of the plot is to sow division and undermine these relations, especially at this particular time.

In addition, Minister Birri met with the area committees and cadres at Amal Movement Headquarters in Burj al-Barajinah, and brought them up to date on political and security developments.

Condemned by Communist Party

NC020557 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Commenting on the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats, a spokesman for the Lebanese Communist Party has condemned the operation and has described it as an act of cowardice. The spokesman added that the operation constitutes an offense to a fraternal state which has been, and still is, taking a firm stand with respect to our national causes, and which has supported our people's struggle against the Zionist occupation.

PSP Demands Immediate Release

NC020924 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has condemned the abduction of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut and called for their immediate release. A PSP official source made the following statement today:

The PSP very much regrets the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut. It condemns this action which is directed not only against the Arabs' friend, the Soviet Union, but against all the nationalists. The party warns that their lives must not be endangered.

The PSP will not sit idle in the face of this cowardly action. It calls upon the captors of the Soviet diplomats to immediately release them and apologize to them.

Amal Condemns Slaying

NC021324 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The Executive Bureau of the Amal Movement has issued the following statement:

We denounce the criminal attack on members of the Embassy of the friendly Soviet Union, which has supported and still supports us in our just cause. We have been shocked by the news of the execution of one of the kidnapped in a manner that cannot be sanctioned on any religious or political grounds. Therefore, we find that we must inform all those concerned of the need to release the remaining hostages immediately and to bring to account those responsible for this action, whoever they may be and to whichever party they may belong.

On this occasion, we extend to the Soviet Government, the Soviet people, the Soviet diplomatic Mission in Beirut, and the family of the victim our profound condolences. We affirm that whoever commits such actions will be extending a free service to Israel and the United States' capitulationist line in the Middle East.

Aeroflot Cancels Scheduled Flight to Beirut

NC021122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1114 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text]A short while ago we were handed this report, which is part of the Soviet reaction to the kidnapping of the four Soviet diplomats. It appears that this might be the first reaction to the execution of one of the four Soviet diplomats.

According to this report, Soviet Aeroflot Company officials informed Beirut International Airport officials at noon that the company's flight to Beirut has been cancelled. They gave no reasons. However, informed sources have linked the decision to cancel the flight to the kidnapping of the four Soviet diplomats.

President Asks U.S. Envoy To Pursue Aid Program

NC011450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today received U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon Reginald Bartholomew. They reviewed the situation, particularly the renewal of the UNIFIL mandate.

Ambassador Bartholomew informed President Al-Jumayyil that he is going to Washington. The president asked him to follow up implementation of the U.S. aid program for Lebanon, which amounts to $30 million, and particularly humanitarian aid in order to help displaced people before winter begins.

Al-Jumayyil Denounces Israeli Raid on Tunisia

NC021243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has denounced the Israeli air raid against the Hammam al-Shatt area, 35 km south of the Tunisian capital. President al-Jumayyil sent a cable to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today saying: Your Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, I strongly denounce the Israeli raid that was directed against a vital area in a fraternal Arab state, Tunisia. This raid constitutes a flagrant violation of international agreements, particularly the UN Charter. While I extend to Your Excellency my profound condolences on the Tunisian and Palestinian victims of the raid, I affirm that Lebanon stands by you and the Tunisian people at this critical time. We support any action that your government undertakes on the Arab and international levels to confront the Israeli raid and its results.

Islamic Unification Leader Leaves for Damascus

Iranian Delegation Escorts

HK020551 Hong Kong AFP in English
0457 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, Oct 2 (AFP) — An Iranian delegation reportedly arrived in the embattled northern Lebanese city of Tripoli Tuesday to try to help settle the bitter fighting between Moslem fundamentalists and pro-Syrian Moslem militiamen backed by Syrian troops of the Arab Deterrent Force.

A spokesman for a pro-Syrian militia representing the Syrian National Socialist Party said the Iranians had come to escort Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, fundamentalist leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, to Damascus for talks.

Syrian troops were trying to arrange to ceasefire to permit the Iranians to carry out their mission, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, in mainly Moslem West Beirut, at least six attacks were made Tuesday night against national socialist offices and the homes of party officials, police said. Police reported no casualties but said the attackers used automatic weapons, grenades and rockets. Fundamentalist groups issued communiques claiming responsibility for the attacks, which they described as protests against "the massacre of Moslems in Tripoli."

Group Departs

NC020856 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, accompanied by 'Abdallah Babitti [Islamic Group political official] left for Damascus this morning. Sources reported earlier that Shaykh Sha'ban was likely to visit Damascus with the Iranian delegation which had arrived in Tripoli last night. This visit is an attempt to ease the bloody situation in Tripoli.

Meanwhile, clashes between the Islamic Unification Movement and the attacking leftist parties in Tripoli are still raging.

Battles in Tripoli Show Signs of Abating

NC020631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] While battles in Tripoli intensify for the 4th consecutive day, there are signs that political efforts to calm the situation have been activated. Reports from the capital of the north do indeed indicate that military and combat operations have subsided compared to the past 3 days. There are again indications that Syrian mediation has resumed. Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Islamic Unification Movement, is likely to visit Damascus. It has been reported in this regard that an Iranian delegation arrived in Tripoli yesterday and met with Shaykh Sha'ban. The delegation hopes to accompany him to the Syrian capital.

These developments have led to a limited truce since 1800 last night despite some shooting and minor operations.

'Relative Calm Prevails'

NC021422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Noticeable relative calm prevails on the combat lines in Tripoli after 18 days of fierce fighting in all areas of the city. The fighting stopped after the arrival of an Iranian delegation in Tripoli last night. The delegation succeeded in working out a temporary truce; after this Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban left for Damascus to talk with Syrian officials on developments in Tripoli.

Leftists Achieve Limited Advance

NC011608 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon
in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Clashes are continuing in Tripoli amid affirmations that gunmen of the leftist parties have achieved a limited advance in the direction of Hayy al-Baqqar and that the Al-Qubbah Square remains a frontline of fighting.

The leftists have advanced as far as the church in Al-Sha'rani and up to the Al-Mallulah area.

Informed sources have confirmed that the Government House in the city is coming under fire from both parties. These sources also confirm that gunmen from the Islamic Unification Movement launched an attack this afternoon and have regained the 'Abd al-Hamid Karami Circle.

Iranian Envoy Denies Syrian Relations 'Frozen'

NC011717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Mohammad Nurani, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Islamic Republic's Embassy in Beirut, has affirmed that his country has strategic relations with Syria. He stated that rumors claiming that these relations have been frozen in the wake of the Tripoli incidents are baseless.

At a press conference in Beirut today, the Iranian charge d'affaires emphasized that he does not know if an Iranian delegation recently went to Damascus to discuss the situation in Tripoli.

2 Groups Claim Responsibility for Explosion

NC011751 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] An apparently minor explosion was heard at 1820 today near Khalidi Hospital, located on a road adjacent to Al-Hamra' Street. Although reports say that the explosion was caused by charges weighing 250 grams and resulted in only material damage, newly-formed organizations rushed to claim responsibility for it. An unidentified woman called the Voice of Lebanon radio station claiming to represent the Arab Struggle Front [Munazzamat al-Kifah al-'Arabi] and said that the explosion took place at a center for the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP]. She added that the organization will carry out suicide operations and assassinations against the SSNP.

A second unidentified person later called the Voice of Lebanon station and claimed that the operation had been carried out by Beirut's Free Revolutionaries [Thuwwar Bayrut al-Ahrar].

2 More Attacks Reported Against SNP Targets

NC011847 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1820 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A military expert defused an explosive charge composed of 2 kilograms of TNT in front of a Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] center located near a police station in Verdun [in West Beirut] at 2040 today. A grenade was thrown at the house of Mustafa 'Izz al-Din on Abu Talib Street in the Al-Hamra' area at 2030. 'Izz al-Din is an SSNP official.

Groups Claim Attacks

NC011939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1924 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Hittin Forces of the Arab Struggle Organization have claimed that its gunmen fired two Energa shells at a Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] office in Verdun [in West Beirut] and at the house of SSNP official Mustafa 'Izz al-Din on Abu Talib Street in the Al-Hamra' area at 2030 today.

The Arab Struggle Organization also claimed responsibility for planting an explosive charge in front of an SSNP center in

Verdun. The charge was defused.

The Beirut's Free Revolutionaries Organization claimed responsibility for firing an RPG at a Communist Party office near the Arab university.

Further Details

NC021132 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Khalid al-Islambuli group of the Islamic Jihad organization has claimed that the organization was responsible for the operations carried out yesterday against Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] centers in West Beirut.

In another development, a spokesman for the 27 March Salah al-Din al-Ayyubi forces declared that the forces were responsible for the operation, which was carried out at 0700 today against the SSNP center in Al-Qantarah.

Mountain Areas Come Under Shellfire

NC020649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The security situation suffered a setback in the mountain area. It is affecting Al-Kahhalah, Arayya, and 'Ayn al-Rummanah in 'Alayh.

Al-Kahallah was subjected to sudden shelling from flat trajectory weapons, tanks, mortar guns, and heavy- and medium-caliber machineguns at 0615. Several fires broke out. The shelling extended later to include the areas of 'Arayya and 'Ayn al-Rummanah in 'Alayh.

The sound of intermittent sniper fire was heard on the Sodeco combat line this morning.

Attacks on Lahd, Israeli Positions in South

NC012006 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Lebanese National Resistance, a resistance group pounded agent Lahd's barracks in Marj 'Uyun with three 107-mm rockets at 2300 on 28 September, scoring direct hits. Ambulances were seen evacuating casualties immediately after the attack. The group returned safely to base.

Another statement issued by the Resistance Front this evening announced that the faithful [mu'minah] resistance had carried out an operation against an agent Lahd position in 'Alman this afternoon. The group carrying out the attack took control of the position and raised the movement's [not further identified] flag over it. Approximately seven personnel manning the position were killed.

In a similar development, men from the faithful resistance front — the forces of the border strip, the martyr Abu Hasan Ni'mah Group — attacked a position manned by Lahd and Israeli intelligence forces in Bayt Lif with three 107-mm rockets. The number of casualties could not be determined due to a security cordon thrown around the area.

Israel 'Encroaching' on Territory in South

NC012019 Paris AFP in English 1950 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Hasbayya, Lebanon, Oct 1 (AFP) — Israel is encroaching on Lebanese territory by moving the barbed wire that limits the so-called security zone in southern Lebanon farther north, correspondents in the region reported, quoting police sources.

Israeli forces are shifting the barbed wire 500 to 900 meters (yards) northwards along three kilometers (1.8 miles) of the western part of the security zone, between the villages of Markaba and Al-'Udaysah in the region of Marj 'Uyun, correspondents said.

Israeli forces have also moved the northwest border some 800 to 1,000 meters (yards) northwards of the Israeli settlement of Metulla, in Galilee, on an area spanning four kilometers (2.5 miles), correspondents said.

The new line thus reaches Tal al-Nuhas, southwest of Marj 'Uyn, and al-Wazzani, on the demarcation of Syria and the Israeli-annexed Golan Heights.

The security zone is a strip of land north of the Lebanese-Israeli border which Israel has patrolled by the south Lebanon Army.

General Strike Expresses Solidarity With Tripoli

NC020933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] A general strike was observed today in Beirut and in Sidon and its outskirts in response to yesterday's call by the Muslim ulema and men of religion. The strike was called to express solidarity with the inhabitants of Tripoli and protest against the war there.

Damascus TV Reports Raid on PLO Offices

JN011800 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Israeli enemy planes have launched an air raid on some Palestinian offices in Tunis. This raid affirms the importance of military preparedness to confront the Israeli enemy and its schemes. It also reveals the failure of other methods that are being used in confronting it.

Foreign Minister Addresses United Nations 1 Oct

JN011939 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1820 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today read Syria's speech at the UN General Assembly. Al-Shar' said: This session, which marks the 40th anniversary of our international organization, needs deep-seated changes that would give the United Nations new life, thereby strengthening its role in ensuring world peace and providing bases for international relations.

The foreign minister added: In light of the worsening international situation, the 40th UN anniversary should give an added impetus to mobilization efforts in order to seek solutions for international problems, wipe out all sorts of racism and imperialism — both old and new — put an end to aggression, and deal fairly with oppressed peoples by respecting their rights and sovereignty over their territories.

Faruq al-Shar' noted the important, effective role that the United Nations has played in bringing about the liberation of a large number of countries and peoples. He said: As a founding member of our international organization, Syria has contributed to strengthening the UN role in this regard.

The foreign minister spoke about the threat of the arms race — both nuclear and space weapons. He said: Nobody can claim to have understood the lessons of Hiroshima and Nagasaki so long as the nuclear arms race escalates and nuclear bases are being set up in various parts of the globe.

He asserted that the greatest threat is the arms race in space, which may lead the world — governments and peoples — to forget the arms race on earth and weaken the United Nations ability to tackle the various regional hotbeds of tension -- the most dangerous of which are the Middle East and South Africa. It will also provide suitable opportunities for the racist regimes in Tel Aviv and Pretoria to promote their aggressive, expansionist policies, their brutal and repressive measures, and their attempts to impose their humiliating terms on Arabs and Africans.

Having spoken about the UN role since its founding, the foreign minister said: Regrettably, the United Nations continues to be incapable of tackling the Middle East and South African problems. We can safely conclude that over the past 40 years the regimes of Tel Aviv and Pretoria have gradually been able -- with continous, unlimited support from world imperialism -- to expand their occupation, strengthen their military resources, escalate their repressive and aggressive measures, and entrench their racist concepts.

The foreign minister referred to the criminal aggression that the Israeli warplanes carried out this morning against Tunisia, a fraternal Arab state and a member of our international organization. He said: By this act of aggression, Israel violated Tunisia's sovereignty and inflicted grave losses in life and property. Israeli warplanes have violated international airspace and exposed international aviation to grave danger. This is not the first time that Israel has committed such acts of agggession; it has repeatedly violated the sovereignty of a number of Arab states in the region. Israel's aim is clear.

The foreign minister said: A quick review of figures clearly shows that the Zionist entity has doubled in size several times through a series of wars, occupations, expansions, and faits accomplis. Israel's concept of peace is a practical synonym for expansion and domination. They imagine that the Arab side should accept terms of capitulation which Israel calls peace, through direct negotiations and by neglecting the UN role.

Since the signing of the Camp David accords, Egypt, the largest Arab state, has left the Arab trench. And in Lebanon, the Israelis have also tried to enforce their peace concept, but this time at gunpoint. Israeli tanks surrounded the Lebanese presidential palace. They also imposed the 17 May 1983 agreement on Lebanon through their U.S. partner, which included conditions that were more unfair and humiliating than the conditions they imposed on Egypt. Under that agreement, Lebanon was about to turn into an Israeli-U.S. protectorate had it not been for the courageous historic decision made by the Lebanese people to foil this agreement with the absolute support of Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Shar' added: Today, the Israelis are trying to remain in the border strip, which they have termed the security belt, and to refrain from implementing UN Security Council Resolution 425 of 1978. Al-Shar' praised the Lebanese national resistance against the Zionist invaders and said that its spark has crossed the border to invigorate the resistance in the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan as well as to merge with it, thereby starting anew the heroic struggle against Zionist occupation. He said that Israel's objective has always been to internationalize Lebanon in order to occupy and dismember it -- if forced to withdraw from Lebanon.

The Syrian foreign minister spoke about Syria's stand on a just peace in the region. He said that Syria has always stood for the achievement of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It strongly supported the UN resolutions concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question. It also cooperated with its sister Arab states in forming a unanimous Arab plan in 1982 in Fes calling for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights. Moreover, it supported the call for an international conference under the patronage of the United Nations to be attended by all the parties to the disputes as well as the two superpowers, the USSR and the United States.

Faruq al-Shar' reiterated Syria's strong condemnation of partial and separate solutions such as the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. He said that Syria considers the current attempts to peddle the Amman agreement an attempt to liquidate the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, beginning with their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

The foreign minister concluded his speech by saying that the arms race is the main obstacle to serious discussion of problems and the resulting economic and social tensions. He affirmed that world peace and security cannot be maintained by means of an arms race, but through the establishment of justice and the removal of all forms of aggression and racism. He added that Syria supports the efforts to stop the production of nuclear weapons and destroy nuclear stockpiles. It also supports turning the Mediterranean Sea area into a peace zone free of nuclear weapons.

Al-Shar' said: Syria would like to point out that Israel's nuclear capabilities and stubborn refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and place its nuclear installations under international control constitute a real threat to the security of the Mediterranean Sea area and the Middle East.

The foreign minister affirmed that Syria, which contributed to the founding of the United Nations and has abided by its principles, cannot submit to aggression or compromise its principles. Thus, Syria has firmly supported the African peoples' just struggle against the racist South African regime. He said that the existing alliance between this regime and the racist Tel Aviv regime must be confronted by strong cooperation and coordination between the Arab and African states in all fields. It is no exaggeration, he said, that the continuation of the aggressive and racist policies of the Pretoria and Tel Aviv regimes will upset existing balances, cause an international flareup, and expose the world to a nuclear catastrophe.

The foreign minister also touched on the Cyprus problem. He said that a just solution to this problem will only be possible through implementation of the UN resolutions. The foreign minister also affirmed our stand on the need to recognize the right of the legitimate Afghan Government to defend its independence. He also pointed out that the reunification of the two Koreas has become an urgent necessity dictated by the interest of world peace. He also said that developments in Central America and in the Caribbean region cannot be isolated from U.S. intervention which is hostile to the peoples of this region.

Government Warns Kidnappers of Soviet Diplomats

JN021124 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] It has been learned from an official Lebanese source that Syria today warned the kidnappers of the four Soviets of the grave consequences that might result from illtreating them. Syria has also called on the Lebanese Progressive Party and the Amal Movement to search for the kidnappers of the Soviet diplomats.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Israeli Tunis Raid

JN020636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT
2 Oct 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In a commentary on the Israeli raid against the Palestinians in Tunis, *AL-BA'TH* says: The treacherous aggression Israel carried out against the Palestinians in Tunis yesterday confirmed the credibility of the principled, firm Syrian stand toward the issue of the Arab-Zionist conflict. Syria stresses day and night that no solution can be reached with the Zionist enemy in the current situation without a strong Arab stand capable of making a real, just, and comprehensive peace. This assumed strong nationalist Arab stand has its considerations and bases. This means — as leader Al-Asad told Japanese television a few days ago — that we reject any peace that strengthens Israel and weakens Arabs.

The paper adds: What leader Al-Asad said suggests that the Arabs should furnish the supposed bases for the process of real peace by attaining a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. In fact, any talk about peace before this balance is attained is in fact a capitulation to the enemy's will and desires. What is even more painful to observe is that some Arabs who are supposed to be on the first line of confrontation against the Zionist enemy have handed all their cards over to the U.S. Administration. To be more precise, they have surrendered at a time when Israel is suffering from a military, political, psychological, and economic defeat in Lebanon due to the heroic struggle of the Lebanese national resistance.

Had the Arabs dealt with this new reality, the current Arab situation would undoubtedly have reached an optimum point. However, what happened is that some Arabs worked and are working to rescue Israel from its defeat. The Arab nation was supposed to utilize the abrogation of the 17 May agreement in Lebanon. The Arabs were also expected to meet in order to adopt stands to topple the Camp David accords which pulled Egypt out of the confrontation line and placed it at the service of the U.S.-Israeli aims in the region.

The paper adds: We, like other Arab nationalists, hoped that the Arabs would hasten to support the Lebanese national resistance in order to bolster its accomplishments against the Zionist enemy, and subsequently, to urge martyrdom for the sake of liberation. However, what happened, regrettably, was completely the opposite. The Arab forces that are linked to the U.S.-Israeli solution embarked on grand attempts to spread despair. They have conspired both overtly and covertly against those who abrogated the 17 May accord and against all the accomplishments achieved in the south. There is no doubt that what is taking place in Tripoli is an integral part of the conspiratorial movement being followed by the Arab forces of capitulation. Moreover, instead of trying to topple the Camp David accords, we find that some Arabs are trying to generalize them.

Concluding, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in Syria, supported by all the Arab national forces and all world ofrces of progress and liberation, will continue our principled policy toward all the current attempts to fragment the Arabs and impose hegemony on them.

We will continue to build our intrinsic power until we attain a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. We realize that a real, just, and comprehensive peace requires a power to protect it. The one who aspires for such peace should work seriously and honestly to build Arab power. Once this is done, the search for peace should begin.

Commentary Assails Reagan Middle East Policy

JN011439 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] When he speaks about peace in the Middle East, the U.S. President sounds as though he possesses the key to the whole world and possesses the will, the means, and the tools. He speaks as though he sees nothing in this region except what his forerunner Eisenhower saw, namely, that the Middle East is a vacuum that can only be filled by a U.S. political and military presence. President Reagan has repeated the remark that he has said since his first term in office, that is, that the end of this year will witness the solution that U.S. diplomacy approved during the Kissinger era.

The U.S. President's optimism may have been prompted by his success in inducing a sense of impotency in the minds of those Arabs who seek the White House's assistance. It may be that his optimism resulted from the wrong conviction that these seekers represent Arab decisionmaking and can work on behalf of the Arab nation. While announcing an identity of views between him and those parties who seek U.S. peace, President Reagan was aware of the fact that these parties have never been opposed to the U.S. views but to the Arab nation's views and the desire of the Arab nation's masses everywhere.

President Reagan is aware that Middle East peace requires certain conditions and principles, that the Camp David method and the separate deals that were reached at the expense of the most sacred Arab cause must be rejected, having no chance for success, even if the United States used force and invasion against people and their aspirations.

The president of the Egyptian regime might have based his optimism on President Reagan's optimism, but the United States itself is aware of the fact that the Cairo rulers are interested in reviving the Camp David process because it has isolated them and made them pariahs in the Arab world. [sentence as heard]

We in Syria do not need to repeat our decision. However, we reiterate our position that there will be no peace in the Middle East unless it ensures our full rights, which the international community has approved; that only Arab decisionmaking is acceptable in the region; and that U.S. diplomacy will not be trusted so long as the United States remains Israel's actual partner in aggression against the Arab nation and rights.

We state only facts when we say that we are confident that all U.S. efforts are in harmony with the Israeli desire to wipe out and liquidate Arab rights in the interest of the tripartite alliance among Zionism, imperialism, and Arab reactionaryism.

While announcing his readiness to arm certain Arab states, Reagan stipulated that U.S. arms were not to be used against Israel. He reiterated the hostile U.S. intentions when he claimed that the dangers threatening the Arab regimes that owe allegiance to his policy are Arab dangers. Reagan is here attempting to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors in the White House when they raised the slogan of Vietnamization, and when they alleged that military pacts in the Middle East would help them as well as Israel, a strategic U.S. ally, to confront the current of Arab liberation.

Brothers, Syria will only be an Arab shield. U.S. attempts to Arabize the struggle in the region are a U.S. and Israeli weapon aimed at wiping out and liquidating Arab rights in order to promote Zionist and imperialist targets. However, we will not be lenient with those who give away even one inch of Arab land, because we will not haggle over the blood of thousands of martyrs who died in defense of the sanctity of our nation's struggle against its enemies. Moreover, Syria, which made sacrifices and is still making sacrifices to ward off the Zionist threat to the Arab hinterland [Al-'Umm al-Arabi], will not bargain with anybody over the sanctity of its struggle and will not condone any developments that will lead only to harming the Arab nation's existence.

Clearly, Syria will extend an honest Arab hand to all Arabs with the aim of ensuring the defeat of the aggressor and of foiling his plans and aims. Otherwise, Syria -- as stated by its leader, the honest struggler Hafiz al-Asad -- is prepared to fight for a hundred years and will never concede one inch of Arab territory.

Khaddam Receives Islamic Unification Leader, Others

JN021128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban, Shaykh Subhi Tufayli, Shaykh 'Abdallah Babitti, and Shaykh Husayn Musavi. Talks revolved around the situation in Tripoli.

Official Speaks at USSR Societies Celebrations

JN261454 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1318 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 26 Sep (SANA) — Comrade Ibrahim Hunaydi, the head of the Syrian delegation taking part in celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, affirmed here today that the danger threatening the Arab nation's destiny and international peace and security stems from the organic relationship between imperialist and Zionist objectives in the region.

In a speech delivered before the foreign delegations here, Comrade Hunaydi, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party branch in the city of Al-Raqqah, said that partial and separate solutions to the region's problems can neither lead to a just peace nor to curbing Zionist and imperialist expansionist ambitions.

He added that as a basis for racist, settlement aggression, Israel will not stop its aggression because of a separate deal and will not be restrained from carrying out aggression under any prtext because of a defeatist agreement — just as it did in Lebanon after concluding the infamous Camp David agreement.

Comrade Hunaydi said that Syria has bolstered its convictions and that it is proceeding on the path of progress and socialism. He said the joint enemy of progress and socialism is Israel, U.S. imperialism, and reaction. Pan-Arab commitment is a commitment that cannot be violated or abandoned. He affirmed that friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc is one of Syria's unchanging principles.

In conclusion, he affirmed that Syria, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, will remain aligned with the friendly Soviet Union and the socialist bloc on the basis of hostility to imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. He affirmed that Syria is determined to achieve a strategic balance that will force Israel to recognize Arab rights headed by the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Peace Efforts To Be Continued Despite Tunis Raid

TA011814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem are now trying to guarantee that the peace process in the area will not be harmed as a result of the operation in Tunisia. The issue will be raised tomorrow in consultations between the prime minister and Cabinet ministers. Sources in Jerusalem are also hoping that it will be possible to limit the damage to the relations with Egypt. Here are some initial details from our correspondent Amnon Nadav:

Sources in Jerusalem are emphasizing this evening that Israel intends to work in the political and propaganda fields to determine the reactions to the operation in Tunisia and to do everything for the peace process to continue. Israel, it is being explained, does not regard the operation as departing from the policy whose center is the peace process. The operation in Tunisia is a reaction to terrorism, definitely not a deviation or any change whatsoever in the government's policy.

Israel is convinced that the political process will, in the final analysis, continue. Attempts will now be made in Egypt, the United States, and the world to guarantee that there will not be any retreats from or delays in the process. Israel's representatives in the various countries have already been asked to explain that there was no Israeli intention, nor is there any now, of deviating from the framework of reaction and practical warning, and it intends to try to curb any deterioration or escalation, whether in the relations with Egypt or in the chances for the peace process with Jordan with U.S. mediation. At the same time, there are some people in the Prime Minister's Office who fear this evening for the continuation of the peace process and the relations with Egypt, beyond the suspension of the Tabah talks. For instance, it was Minister 'Ezer Weizman who was the only one of the ministers who had reservations about the date set for the operation in Tunisia at the Cabinet session when approval was sought for the Air Force action 6 days ago, after the murders in Larnaca. Minister Weizman said then that he understood the reasoning and the need for the action, but, in his view, the date was not suitable, when there was a peace process on the agenda. It should be noted that when the operation was approved last week, people in Jerusalem were prepared for the criticism that will be heard this evening in various countries in the wake of the operation, and so the decision was made about the series of propaganda and explanation actions in the countries where the criticism will be heard. Sources in Jerusalem hope that everyone will understand that Israel had to actualize the warnings the government repeatedly gave to the terrorists and the world over the past few months.

Government Officials Speak on Raid Against PLO

Prime Minister Peres

TA011727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1710 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the terrorist headquarters are not immune and we are entitled to hit them when Jews fall victim to terrorism. The prime minister said the attack was not aimed against Tunisia. Mr Peres was asked why the terrorists' bases in Jordan were not attacked. Our correspondent Moshe Halevi reports:

[Begin recording] [Peres] First of all, I want to differentiate between Tunisia and Jordan. Jordan is fighting against terrorism and does not allow terrorists to attack Israel from its border. Tunisia has given refuge to PLO headquarters, and these headquarters are not at all subject to the orders or laws of the Tunisian Government. Tunisia has in fact given a territory, which has become extraterritorial and the center of terrorist headquarters. The main headquarters is that of Force 17. This is the force which perpetrated many attacks recently, some of which we have managed to foil.

[Halevi] To a student's question, whether our operation in Tunisia today can disrupt the peace process with Egypt, Shim'on Peres replies with a counter-question.

[Peres] If bombing terrorist headquarters, and both King Husayn and President Mubarak denounce terrorism, if such a bombing should put an end to the peace process, then why should not the murder of Jews put an end to the peace process? After all, they say we are to sit together with the PLO. Why should we sit with the PLO when it kills Jews just for the sake of killing? Why should not this put an end to the peace process?

[Halevi] The prime minister is the guest of Sederot, which marks 30 years since its establishment this evening. [End recording]

Foreign Minister Shamir

TA020741 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT
2 Oct 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by New York correspondent Ya'aqov Eylon in the United States on 1 October — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] There is no political price nor will there be any. There is a general awareness in the world that Israel did what was necessary. Israel heads the fight against international terrorism, and it certainly has the right to strike at the terrorist organization which harms its citizens in and outside Israel. Both the announcement by the U.S. State Department and the remarks made by the U.S. President in essence contain approval and acknowledgement of this principle, of Israel's right to respond to and retaliate against terrorist attacks against its citizens. Israel did this, and I have not heard any condemnation of Israel by political circles over this operation.

[Eylon] Do the halting of the Tabah talks by Egypt and the expected condemnation in the UN Security Council here tomorrow not constitute a political price?

[Shamir] I do not know what the connection is between this action and the discussions between us and Egypt on the disputed issues, but I believe that this will pass. As for condemnations in the United Nations, this is nothing new to us. I am still not sure what will be said at the United Nations tomorrow, and how things will develop.

[Eylon] What about Tunisia's claim that its sovereignty has been violated? All in all, Tunisia does not have serious problems with Israel, and yet Israeli aircraft bombed targets within its territory.

[Shamir] We declared and emphasized that we had no intention of damaging Tunisia's sovereignty. The place attacked served as a target for the bombing by our aircraft, and was under the complete control of the PLO. Therefore, the ones responsible are those who handed this place over to the PLO. Our intention, however, was definitely not to harm Tunis.

[Eylon] Did this attack also serve as a kind of signal to Jordan to be on guard in view of the fact that terrorist bases exist within its territory?

[Shamir] This attack was a kind of warning to all those who harm Israel by means of violence. No one is immune to Israel's responses and self-defense against terrorism.

[Eylon] Finally, Mr Shamir, in your speech tomorrow, you were going to call on King Husayn to begin direct negotiations with Israel. Are you still planning to do this? Do you think that as a result of the attack your remarks will fall on attentive ears?

[Shamir] Israel must declare its positions and explain them well and clearly in words which cannot be interpreted in different ways as others try to do. We want direct negotiations with all our neighbors, including, of course, Jordan. But the talks must be direct ones, without any preconditions, without any tricks, without any unnecessary auspices, without an international conference, which is totally unacceptable to us and which cannot serve as an arena for direct negotiations desgined to achieve positive results on peace. This is what I will insist on in my speech.

Defense Minister Rabin

TA020525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says yesterday's air strike in Tunisia was only part of Israel's overall campaign against terrorism. Rabin was speaking at a gathering of infantry and paratroop officers at Kibbutz Shefayim. He said Israel must be prepared for the possibility of a military confrontation with Syria, and he stressed the substantial growth of the Syrian Army, especially around Damascus and the Golan Heights. It would be better for Israel, Rabin said, if the Syrian Army were split between Lebanon and Syria, rather than concentrated on the Israeli border.

Acting Foreign Minister Arens

TA011945 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1915 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Acting Foreign Minister Moshe Arens views the Air Force attack in Tunisia also as a warning to Jordan. Minister Arens today clarified that any country which plays host to a terrorist organization must realize it is thereby taking risks. Minister Arens' remarks today were directed at Tunisia, but they can be interpreted as a clear hint for Jordan. Minister Arens reiterated Israel's demand that Jordan prevent any PLO activity from its territory.

Minister Weizman

TA020603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Inner Cabinet met twice after the murders in Larnaca last week to consider the attack on the PLO headquarters. The Voice of Israel's political parties reporter Amnon Nadav says that in the first meeting, when no vote was taken, Cabinet Minister 'Ezer Weizman voiced support for the attack. Only in the second session, at night, Weizman voted against it, with the other seven ministers voting in favor. Some ministers believe that the director of the Prime Minister's Bureau, Avraham Tamir, influenced Weizman against the operation. Tamir and Weizman both belong to the Yahad Party, now part of the Labor Alignment.

Weizman says that developments surrounding King Husayn's peace initiative since the Inner Cabinet made its decision to attack the PLO headquarters strengthened his view that his vote against the operation was justified. Weizman said even if he had voted in favor, today he would have every reason to vote against.

Senior Government Officials

TA020935 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Hirsh Goodman's news analysis: "Raid's Message: There Is No Hiding Place for Terrorists"]

[Text] The message behind yesterday's strike was two-fold: that the PLO is not immune to Israeli military reaction, no matter where it decides to locate its headquarters, and that the diplomatic process is not linked to Israel's on-going war against terror.

According to senior government officials, the fact that Jordan's King Husayn was in Washington at the time of the raid "did not hinder our planning, but actually enhanced it." The message, according to these sources, was that Israel would react with pinpoint accuracy against any terrorist threat, regardless of objective factors that would indicate that action by Israel is impossible.

"Our war against terror knows neither boundaries nor conventional restraints of diplomacy" *THE JERUSALEM POST* was told, "and that should now be crystal clear to those who thought otherwise."

The strike against the PLO headquarters in Tunisia was said to have been the brainchild of Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin. One of the main problems facing military planners was the distance between Israel and Hammam Plage - a 4,800-kilometre round trip.

They had to take into account not only refuelling problems, and potential harassment from countries like Libya, but also technical difficulties with one or more of the aircraft involved.

According to foreign sources, Israel used F-16 single-engined fighters for the attack.

While the targets in yesterday's raid were further than the Iraqi nuclear reactor destroyed in 1981, military experts yesterday said that the operation against 'Arafat's Tunisian headquarters was less complicated.

Israel, again according to foreign sources, has had an aerial refuelling capability for several years, having converted Boeing 707 transport aircraft for this purpose. The Americans had previously refused to give Israel strategic refuelling capability.

According to published data, the range of an F-16 is slightly over 500 nautical miles.

Only five buildings in the PLO complex were singled out for destruction. Among the buildings destroyed was the operational headquarters of Force 17, the PLO's elite commando unit named after the internal telephone number in the group's offices at the former PLO headquarters in Beirut.

While Force 17 was clearly behind the three infiltration attempts into Israel in the last week of August (all of which were intercepted before they could cross the border) it is still not clear that the unit was behind the Larnaca murders.

The main target of the Israeli aircraft, however, was not Force 17, but the headquarters of 'Arafat himself. They were levelled in the attack.

"The raid was not directed against Force 17, but against 'Arafat," *THE POST* was told. The source denied that 'Arafat himself was among the raid's intended victims: "It would have been self-defeating to turn him into a martyr."

Tunisia became a major PLO base after the expulsion of the PLO from Beirut in September 1982, and was reinforced after the expulsion from Tripoli of 'Arafat's forces by pro-Syrian units of the PLO in December 1983.

There are normally several hundred Palestinians permanently stationed at Hammam Plage, a beach resort 19 kilometres southeast of Tunis. One of the villas in the compound is used by 'Arafat as his home.

Health Minister Mordekhay Gur took the Egyptians severely to task for suspending talks with Israel because of the raid.

"There is no justification on earth for that. What do the Egyptians think — that while we talk we shall let terror and murder run rampant?" Gur asked.

The raid, he argued, also included a message for King Husayn of Jordan: "We will seek every opportunity to make peace, but we will not agree to allow terrorists to run wild and sow death and destruction. If he truly seeks peace, he should not play host to terror headquarters in Amman."

Tehiya's MK [Knesset Member] Eli'ezer Waldman reacted similarly but added that the same punishment should also be meted out on the terror bases in Amman.

Tehiya's Ge'ula Kohen also congratulated Peres "for his understanding that we must not be deterred from attacking those who would destroy us, even if they seek refuge a long distance away from us. This is in distinct contrast to his opposition to Israel's destruction of the threatening Iraqi nuclear reactor in 1981."

Kohen also called on the Knesset to take measures against the Progressive List's MK Mati Peled, whom she labelled "a PLO agent."

The only way to have dealings with the PLO is not through Peled's visit to its headquarters in Tunis, but through the Air Force bombers visit to those same headquarters," she said. [quotation marks as published]

Peled's reaction to the Tunis raid, which aroused Kohen's attack on him, was that "it sabotages peace."

"This government seems to be doing its utmost to sabotage every possible chance for peace. It should know that not all its means are justified." Peled had several months ago visited the same PLO headquarters which were hit yesterday.

A similar reaction came from Citizens Rights Movement's MK Yosi Sarid and Ran Kohen, who termed the military action "a bad error, which does harm to peace efforts underway now. Terror should be battled but not in this way."

Knesset Members

TA021004 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 85 p 2

[Excerpts] There was general support for the bombing of the PLO headquarters in Tunis from most parts of the political spectrum yesterday.

Vocal opposition came from MAPAM, Democratic Front for Peace and Equality (Communists), Progressive List for Peace and Citizens Rights Movement (CRM).

Strong support was voiced by Herut and Tehiya.

MAPAM Secretary General

TA020533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] The secretary general of the left-wing opposition MAPAM Party, Knesset Member El'azar Granot, has said the air strike was launched at the wrong time against the wrong target. He said it violated the sovereignty of a moderate Arab state, Tunisia, and would interfere with the peace process regarding Egypt and Jordan.

Mubarak on Willingness for USSR in Peace Process

TA011337 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kuts]

[Text] "I do not think that anybody now opposes an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union," Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told the *DAVAR* correspondent as he emerged from a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand in the Elysee Palace.

We do not want to push the Soviet Union out of a solution to the dispute, Mubarak said, and we do not regard its participation as an obstacle. This emerges from Secretary of State Shultz' speech to the United Nations. This speech, in which he showed a great flexibility, and the important speech by King Husayn, followed talks between Egypt and the United States. This is a question of a "new style" solution for the Middle East. Additional moves will soon be made in this direction, moves I cannot yet detail," [quotation marks as published] he said.

The meeting with Mitterrand was held on the eve of the visit to France by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Mubarak, who arrived from the United States and requested EEC support for his plans, said that during his current trip he had found "great flexibility" among his interlocutors in the United States on everything involving the need for a solution to the Palestinian problem and contacts with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

"As soon as the delegation is agreed on, the names of those participating in it are no longer important. We must convince all those who follow a hard line in all the camps," Mubarak said. With regard to the Tabah question, the Egyptian president told the *DAVAR* correspondent: "You are holding on to territory that does not belong to you. You must take the step of showing good will; show us tabah (a ball in Arabic) and thus you will get the peace process rolling."

Public Building on W. Bank Goes on Despite Freeze

TA011250 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] Over the past few months extensive public construction has been continuing beyond the Green Line, although the government made a decision to freeze it. This emerges from a document Minister of Economics and Planning Gad Ya'aqobi submitted to the prime minister and defense minister. Ya'aqobi is demanding that an urgent discussion be held on the issue.

Ya'aqobi has attached to the document a letter from which it emerges that to date the military governors have not issued orders expanding the emergency orders regarding the freeze on public construction on state-owned real estate outside the Green Line. As will be recalled, the emergency orders do not cover territory outside the Green Line.

The minister of economics is relying on information he was given by economic adviser Mikha Avnimelekh, according to which "for some reason the military governors have no intention of extending the orders. As a result of this, an unbearable situation has been created. While public construction inside Israel has been halted, there has been no halt to construction in the territories."

"A halt to construction inside Israel has made it possible for those involved to funnel released funds into construction activities in the settlements," the document Ya'aqobi submitted to the prime minister emphasizes. Ya'aqobi wants the prime minister to act in order to implement the Cabinet decision on a freeze on public construction in Judaea and Samaria, too.

Incidents Between ASL, UNIFIL in S. Lebanon

TA020629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Tension is again evident between UNIFIL forces and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. Two UNIFIL soldiers were injured yesterday by ASL fire. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that a French officer was shot at close range near the ('Aqiyah) Bridge, and was hospitalized unconscious at the UN hospital.

Irish soldiers prevented ASL soldiers from passing a roadblock near the village of Al-Tiri. An ASL tank rammed the roadblock and hit an armored personnel carrier, injuring an Irish soldier in the head.

The ASL headquarters warned the UNIFIL commander that if the attacks on the ASL do not cease, UNIFIL convoys will not be permitted to move along the roads in southern Lebanon.

UNIFIL Spokesman on Recent Weapons Confiscations

TA020940 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Ya'aqov Friedler]

[Text] Haifa — Tons of weapons and ammunition were confiscated, turned back or held for safekeeping by UNIFIL during September, the force spokesman, Timur Goksel, told *THE JERUSALEM POST* yesterday.

The biggest quantity, 30 tons, was carried in a truck and four cars that turned up at a UNIFIL checkpoint near Burj Rahhal village north of Tyre, September 24.

Goksel said the convoy arrived in darkness and tried to force its way through the checkpoint manned by troops of the French contingent. However, the Frenchmen stood fast and the convoy eventually turned back, the spokesman said. UNIFIL identified 28 cases of Kalashnikov assault rifles, each containing six guns, and a large quantity of machine guns and ammunition in the vehicles.

Goksel explained that under its mandate, which is due to expire October 19, UNIFIL is required to handle weapons in three ways:

- Deny entry and turn them back if they arrive at a UNIFIL checkpoint and are discovered.

- Keep them if they are declared on entry into the UNIFIL zone, and return them to the owner when he leaves the zone again.

- Confiscate them if they are discovered inside the UNIFIL zone.

During September, weapons confiscated inside the zone included eight katyusha rockets, ready for firing; 24 hand grenades; 24 rifles; 33 pistols; and a large amount of ammunition and explosives.

Entry was denied to vehicles carrying 300 kilos of explosives; 11 artillery rounds; four anti-tank mines; 38 RPG rockets; four katyusha rockets; and 200 rifles and machine guns.

In addition, persons coming to the checkpoints declared nine katyusha rockets; 30 RPG rockets; 43 rifles; 28 pistols; one anti-tank mine; and 44 hand grenades. All were taken at the checkpoint and returned to their owners when they left the zone.

Goksel noted that while they had been surprised by the presence of katyushas and anti-tank mines in cars, UNIFIL was used to hand grenades. "Many cars in Lebanon carry a grenade in the glove compartment," he noted.

So far there are no reports on renewal of the mandate. But Lebanon, the official host country, has asked for another six-month extension.

Three W. Bank Terrorists Expelled to Jordan

TA020838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] This morning the IDF expelled three terrorist activists from Judaea and Samaria to Jordan, as ordered by the commander of the Central Command. The deportation order was issued after the three terrorists had exhausted all the legal procedures to try to prevent their expulsion. Yesterday the High Court of Justice rejected a request to hold a renewed hearing of their case.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the three deportees, Amin Maqbul, Bahjat Jiyusi, and Walid Nazil were active in Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front. In the past, they had been jailed for security violations, and did not cease their activities after they were released.

ALGERIA

FLN Political Bureau Condemns Israeli Raid

LD011915 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The FLN Political Bureau has met in an emergency session to examine the situation created by the aggression against the PLO headquarters.

The Political Bureau energetically condemns this deliberate aggression against the sovereignty of the Tunisian Republic and this odious crime against innocent people. It recalls that this aggression is a result of Israel's arrogance, stubbornness, and contempt for world public opinion; and it will violate people's sovereignty (?as long as it does not receive suitable punishment). Israel did not perpetrate its aggressive actions without the support and complicity of several parties and, in particular, by exploiting the inter-Arab conflicts that would have been solved through a responsible dialogue between brothers, the Political Bureau communique continues. It is the duty of the Arab nation to transcend its differences, whatever they are, and mobilize all of its material and military forces to face its true enemy.

The Political Bureau once more reiterates the need for Arab solidarity against the Arabs' main enemy, Israel. The international community must assume its responsibilities regarding this danger represented by Israel through its aggressive actions against the sovereignty of states and the security of peoples.

Algeria wants to reiterate its solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian people and its unconditional support of the just cause of the Palestinian people regardless of the enemy's ferocity.

Such deliberate and continued aggressive actions will undoubtedly have serious consequences for their perpetrators and their supporters, the Political Bureau statement concludes.

LIBYA

People's Congress Council Discusses Israeli Raid

LD012105 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The Council of Representatives to the General Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress held an emergency meeting this evening, during which the Israeli aggression against the Tunisian Government and its disregard of the Arab nation were discussed. The representatives stressed that this Israeli aggression stems from the imperialist-Israeli strategic alliance against the Arab nation, and it also exposes the extent of falsehood of any American alliance with an Arab country or leadership.

Israel commits aggression against Tunisia, yet American officials continue to say they are ready to protect it. It is clear that they meant to drive a wedge between Tunisia and the Jamahiriyah and to heat up the situation in the west of the Arab homeland in order to facilitate the Israeli aggression. The representatives appealed to the Arab masses to move and to bear their responsibilities. The meeting will issue a detailed communique for the Arab public.

Tripoli Claims Egyptian 'Piracy' Against Ship

LD011820 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Radio Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, the voice of the revolutionary committees, has learned that a number of Egyptian naval ships have carried out a shameful operation of piracy by obstructingthe civilian Libyan Arab ship El Temsah in international waters during its return from a voyage to Port Sudan, at a point where the Gulf of Suez meets the Red Sea.

Tunisian Suspension of Air License Protested

LD020524 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A source at the Civil Aviation Affairs and Meteorology Bureau in the Jamahiriyah said Tuesday that on 26 September the bureau received a cable from the Tunisian civil aviation authorities according to which they canceled the license given to the Libyan Arab Airways to carry out its regular voyages to and from Tunisia,and stopped Tunisian Airways voyages to the Jamahiriyah.

By doing this the Tunisian authorities intend to stop the aircraft of Libyan Arab Airways en route to Algeria, Morocco, and Spain from crossing Tunisian airspace, without prohibiting all other international aircraft from entering Tunisian airspace.

The matter did not stop at this. They stopped the crossing of Tunisian airspace by the Jamahiriyah aircraft in spite of the fact that they have prior licenses from the Tunisian civil aviation authorities.

The voyages are the Libyan Airways No LA 3131 dated 29 September to Casablanca. They also refused the crossing by Libyan Airways returning from [word indistinct] via [word indistinct].

(?As a result of this the civil aviation authorities) of the Jamahiriyah presented a protest to the international and regional organization which organizes international and regional air transport to condemn these inhuman actions, which are considered a response to American imperialism's dreams to impose a siege on the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

Government Breaks Relations With India

LD021010 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, 2 Oct (MAP) — The Moroccan Foreign Ministry has issued a communique saying that following the Indian Government's announcement yesterday that it has recognized the so-called Saharan Republic, the Moroccan Government has decided to break off diplomatic relations with the Republic of India. The communique adds that given that the Western Sahara question has been submitted — and it still is — to the United

Nations as a problem of self-determination, the Indian Government's decision has come in advance of the referendum and has discarded one of the pillars of the Nonaligned Movement: the principle of self-determination.

The Indian Government's decision thus contradicts the rules and norms of international law, and it does not accord with the deep-rooted cordial relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of India, which took concrete form in the historic encounter between His Majesty King Hassan II and the late President Jawahar Lal Nehru at the constitutional conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Belgrade in 1961.

Hassan Assures Mzali of Support Over Raid

LD012322 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2200 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Immediately upon hearing the announcement on the treacherous Israeli aggression against Tunisian soil, which was directed against the headquarters of the PLO leadership, His Majesty King Hassan II telephoned Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, to find out about the situation. His majesty asked theTunisian prime minister to inform President Bourguiba of the deep denunciation of and strong dissatisfaction with this aggression. His majesty the king confirmed that Morocco strongly condemns this barbaric aggression committed by Israel and which is considered state terrorism. His majesty expressed to the great struggler and to the Tunisian prime minister the complete solidarity of the Kingdom of Morocco with sister Tunisia in this ordeal.

Also, his majesty had consultations with the Tunisian prime minister concerning action by the five Maghreb countries: Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, and Mauritania, aimed at making a joint effort at the Security Council to urge it to study this matter and request it to strongly condemn the Israeli aggression, which constitutes a violation of all conventions and the most basic principles of international law. His majesty immediately gave instructions to the foreign minister, who is presently in New York, to take the necessary measures to this effect.

In his capacity as chairman of the Arab summit, his majesty received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, and discussed with him the situation arising from the Israeli aggression against Tunisian sovereignty and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. His majesty the king agreed with Klibi to follow closely the developments in this matter at the level of the Security Council in order to present substantive proposals to members of the Arab League aimed at adopting a unified Arab attitude toward this Israeli [word indistinct] challenge.

SUDAN

TMC Spokesman Says 219 Held in Coup Probe

JN011905 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council [TMC] has approved the new budget and the serious steps taken by the finance and national economy minister to halt the economic deterioration. This came during the TMC meeting this morning chaired by General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

TMC spokesman Lieutenant General Yusuf Hasan said the council was briefed by the finance minister on the budget, its principles, its articles, and gaps, as well as ways to fill these gaps. The spokesman added that the council praised the aid presented to Sudan by some friendly fraternal countries as well as Arab funds to overcome the crisis facing the country.

His excellency said that the TMC was reassured about the security situation in the country and the progress of investigations into the recent events. He added that the number of political and military detainees has reached 219.

14 Civilians Detained

JN011517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA, the head of the legal department of the national capital has announced that a civilian suspected of participating in the recent racist coup attempt conspiracy was detained today, raising the number of civilians detained in connection with this conspiracy to 14 persons.

The head of the legal department also said that he had met with Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati to discuss coordination between military intelligence and the competent authorities at the Foreign Ministry regarding the information disclosed by detainees of the People's Armed Forces and those being investigated by military intelligence. The aim is to classify the civilian defendants and the charges to be leveled against them.

Daf'allah Clarifies Comments on Recent Events

JN011857 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has asserted that his remarks on [word indistinct] the planners of the recent events were misunderstood despite his clarification of the nature of the movement and the limited number of participants in it. This came during his excellency's meeting this morning with (Andrew Macor), deputy chairman of the Transitional Higher Executive Council of the Southern Region; (William Agal), minister of culture and information in the region; and (Albino Akol), military governor of the Bahr al-Ghazal administrative region.

(William Agal) said the talks revolved around the statements made by the two councils [Transitional Military Council and Transitional Higher Executive Council] He said there is no conflict between the two statements and that the statement of the Higher Executive Council is dictated by the need to place responsibility for any mistake on those who make the mistakes. His excellency added that they also discussed relations between the central and regional governments as well as ways to tackle the situation in the south and enable the regional government to carry out its tasks.

Daf'allah Discusses Need for Conference on South

JN010956 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Muharram 16 Oct 1 (SUNA) — Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah has pointed out that the south conference is a national conference for solving a national question which, he said, we know and recognize and our effort for solving it cannot wait the presence of one person or one group because it concerns the entire homeland.

Daf'allah, who was speaking to the media leaderships yesterday, said this national question concerns the south and all the other underdeveloped areas as well and the more we delay its solution, the more we increase its seriousness and complication.

Daf'allah affirmed that Garang's complete message was not delivered to him till now as a result of the situation in and around Al-Nasir town. He said if the writer of the message is interested and concerned with sending it he has many channels to do that in limited hours.

Ayyub Addresses UN on Efforts To Solve Problems

JN011552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 1 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub has asserted that the Rajab [April] popular revolution has guaranteed all the citizens' rights to complete political participation and restored freedom of the press, the independence of judiciary, and the neutrality of the government apparatus. In his speech before the UN General Assembly yesterday, the foreign minister said that Sudan's revolution, which ended 16 years of dictatorship and repression, has asserted Sudan's adherence to democracy and respect for human rights.

In his speech, the foreign minister dealt with Sudan's current circumstances. He said the problems of drought, famine, and the refugees constitute a heavy burden and that the transitional government is doing its utmost to overcome these problems. He pointed to the efforts being made on the local level to mobilize the available resources to contain the catastrophe of drought and famine. His excellency also pointed out the immediate response by the United Nations and the international community to the critical situation in Sudan in particular and Africa in general.

The foreign minister noted the recent African summit conference in Addis Ababa, noting that the summit conference is considered a prominent landmark on the path of African efforts to discuss economic issues. He said the conference was distinguished by the fact that for the first time African leaders admitted shortcomings in local economic policies and readiness to adopt corrective measures and lay down policies that are in harmony with local and world realities and circumstances.

Regarding the problems of the African debts, his excellency said that the situation calls for a nontraditional solution that takes into consideration the deteriorating social and economic conditions in Africa. He asserted that the direct, basic responsibility for developing Africa is shouldered by its governments and peoples.

The foreign minister added that Sudan has made serious efforts with its African neighbors to strengthen neighborly relations and solve all conflicts through peaceful means.

In reference to the Middle East problem, his excellency asserted the importance of holding an international conference for peace within the framework contained in the Geneva declaration of 1983 approved by the UN General Assembly. He expressed Sudan's support for all serious and peaceful efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict with the equal participation of all parties concerned directly on the regional and international levels in all stages.

Defense Minister on Agreements With Egypt

JN011132 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 1 (SUNA) — Member of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah will leave for Egypt tomorrow to hand a message from TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and another one from Premier Dr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah to his counterpart 'Ali Lufti. The daily *AL-SAHAFAH* reported today.

AL-SAHAFAH quoted 'Abdallah as saying his talks in Egypt will centre on the context of joint defence agreement adding that despite the controversy on the agreement in Sudanese political arena reconsidering it must be done at the consent of the two countries.

The agreement aims to boost cooperation between Egypt and Sudan in accordance with Arab League Joint Defence Agreement and Economic Cooperation signed in 1951 and OAU Charter of 1983.

'Abdallah said the agreement was signed to protect the defunct regime but if the agreement actually aims to keep the ousted Numayri in power it did not shield him.

Ministers are not authorized to reconsider agreements, 'Abdallah said adding that the agreement is still legally valid and he will move in that orbit.

The Libyan-Sudanese pact is not threatening Egyptian-Sudanese relations. And Egypt welcomed the return of Libyan-Sudanese relations because it help backing up Arab goals 'Abdallah said.

Sudan relations with Libya aims to boost Arab unity and it is not a threat to any friendly country.

Daf'allah, U.S. Envoy Discuss Aid, U.S. Trip

JN011515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah met with U.S. Ambassador in Khartoum Alexander Horan this morning and discussed with him U.S. aid to Sudan. The meeting dealt with the economic situation, ways to bolster the production sectors, and estimates of agricultural products for this year. The ambassador hoped that Sudan would be able to overcome the food shortage with this year's production.

They discussed the arrangements for the prime minister's visit to the United States in October, during which he will address the UN General Assembly and meet with a number of senior U.S. officials.

SPLA Involvement in Coup Attempt Denied

MB302039 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 30 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Sudan, the authorities over the weekend changed their tune over last week's shootouts in military barracks in Khartoum. A total of four people were killed in the course of the shootouts, which the government of General Siwar al-Dhahab first described as a mutiny. However, over the weekend the authorities issued a statement which said that the shootings were in fact the beginning of a coup attempt which also had as its aim the assassination of prominent politicians. A large number of people, mainly from the west and south of Sudan have been picked up in connection with the alleged coup attempt, and its leaders have been named as (Yusuf Koa), an exiled intellectual from the Nubi tribe of southern Kordufan Province; (Yakub Ismail), a former politician from Kordufan Province; and John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army [SPLA].

Robin White asked (John Loek), London representative of the SPLA, whether the three men had been plotting a coup.

[Begin recording] [(Loek)] I think that is a baseless claim, and I can only speak for John Garang and (Yusuf Koa). I do not know about (Yakub Ismail), whether he could have been involved in any way. I don't know because he is not a member of the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement]. But as far as I know, the SPLA-SPLM is not involved in the coup.

[White] You know these other two people who have been accused of involvement?

[(Loek)] Yes, (Yusuf Koa) is a member of the SPLM, he is a working member. He is in the SPLA-SPLM headquarters, and (Yakub Ismail), as far as I can remember, was a lieutenant colonel in the Sudan Army and defected a long time ago.

[White] Where is he now?

[(Loek)] For some time, he was based in Ethiopia. I do not know whether he is still there now.

[White] Now, if it wasn't John Garang and these other two behind the coup, who was behind it?

[(Loek)] Well, the man they have named so far is a corporal in the Army.

[White] Is he a southerner?

[(Loek)] Yes, from the name I should say he is a southerner.

[White] What kind of coup was it, if it was just done by a corporal?

[(Loek)] Well, such kinds of things...[changes thought] Coups are not strange in some parts of Africa, and I think in the Sudan, where there is an obvious constitutional vacuum, where nobody has the ultimate authority in the country, the chances are there for anybody, whether a corporal, or less than a corporal to come up to rescue the country.

[White] But he was not under orders from Garang, you're saying?

[(Loek)] Definitely not. He was not under orders. I don't know whether he was also sympathetic with the...[rephrases] with what the SPLA is doing. I guess he could be. But he was not under orders from the SPLA.

[White] But the Sudanese Government says that they have interrogated people and they have implicated the SPLA.

[(Loek)] Well, it could be that people are saying we do sympathize with what the SPLA is doing, because what they have just tried by a coup is simply what we are doing by fighting in the bush in the south, to dislodge this military junta that has imposed itself. [end recording]

Radio SPLA Denounces TMC 'Irresponsible Conduct'

EA011528 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The historical development of human societies indicated that no war could be waged for its own sake in the absence of reasons to justify it. This was disclosed to Radio SPLA this morning in a statement made by Major Alfred Lado Gore, the head of Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement's [SPLA-SPLM] political orientation department.

Maj Lado Gore pointed out in his statement that the war now going on in the country has been imposed on the Sudanese masses by the minority that has been ruling since independence, through the pursuit of policies aimed at oppression and exploitation of the masses and the bolstering of the institutions of social injustice and the perpetuation of uneven socioeconomic development.

Maj Lado Gore emphasized further that all Sudan's political forces should probe the real reasons for the country's political crisis, in order to find satisfactory solutions to the problems facing it and bring about permanent peace. In this regard Maj Lado Gore specifically referred to the SPLA High Command's letter to Colonel Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah and the appeal by the movement to all political forces of Sudan to undertake a careful study of the proposals contained in that letter first to arrive at a sound basis for serious national dialogue.

Ending his statement Maj Lado Gore strongly denounced the irresponsible conduct of the Transitional Military Council [TMC] as manifested in the manner in which it handled the High

Command's letter to Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah. Maj Lado Gore deplored the action of the TMC in distorting the contents of the letter and giving it to unauthorized persons instead of delivering it to the prime minister for subsequent study by the various political groupings in the country.

The SPLA-SPLM holds the TMC solely responsible for the tragic political consequences that are likely to be entailed by its campaign to play up racial and religious sentiments among the various nationalities of Sudan, Maj Lado Gore concluded.

Radio SPLA Reports Successful Raid on Malakal

EA011521 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] We have just received the following news item: Units ofAbu Shawq Battalion under the command of Captain Makol Deng carried out yesterday, 30th September, a successful raid on Malakal town coupled with heavy mortar shelling of the Army HQ and the residence of the military governor of Upper Nile and the commander of Upper Nile military area, respectively. Government troops, which had earlier attacked the SPLA at (Anak Byar), 15 miles away from Malakal, following the seizure by the SPLA of three government Army lorries, were repulsed and forced to flee back to Malakal leaving behind heavy casualties. This incident triggered the raid and bombardment of Malakal, which was conducted by First Lieutenant James (Zol), the second in command of Abu Shawq Battalion, with the assistance of Lieutenant William Jok Chuol and Lieutenant (Byal Rank).

TUNISIA

Tunis Reports Casualties of 'Abominable Crime'

LD011941 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] At 1015 today Israeli planes attacked Hammam el-Shatt, south of Tunis [words indistinct], particularly the populated areas. The Israeli authorities in Tel Aviv did not hesitate to admit this abominable crime by a number of bombers, which caused casualties and injuries.

According to the latest figures, the number of killed [words indistinct] and 60 injured, including 25 seriously, who included many Tunisians.

The clearing of the debris is going on with the help of the Army and [word indistinct] and security forces. Many of the victims have been taken to the hospitals of the capital.

Government Responds to Israeli Air Raid

Communique Condemns Raid

LD020540 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Mohamed Mzali chaired a working session tonight at the government palace in the Casbah attended by members of the cabinet and the Political Bureau. The meeting was devoted to discussion of the sinful aggression committed by Israel this morning against the sanctity of Tunisian soil and the national sovereignty of Tunisia.

The communique issued after this meeting said that a squadron of Israeli warplanes had strafed the place known as Hammam el-Shatt in the province of Bin 'Arus, where there are some Palestinian civilian installations. Using strong bombs, the warplanes caused many human casualties among Palestinians and Tunisians. The number of fatalities totaled 50 Palestinians and Tunisians, and about 100 were injured.

The communique adds that immediately after this treacherous aggression, the Tunisian Government contacted friendly sister countries and representatives of the countries who are members of the Security Council, in particular the permanent members, showing that contrary to the claims by the Israeli authorities, the residential complex that was the target of this treacherous strafing is in a residential area full of Tunisian families and a small number of Palestinian civilians who left Lebanon following the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The Tunisian Government strongly condemns this official terrorist act committed by a state. This act contradicts all international laws and conventions and the UN Charter. The communique confirms that the Tunisian Government has received many manifestations of solidarity, support, and sympathy from many friendly governments. Tunisia hopes that the Security Council meeting it has called for will enable the United Nations to meet its responsibility by condemning this criminal action, imposing sanctions against the Israeli terrorist state, enabling Tunisia to receive suitable compensation, and by taking measures to prevent the repetition of such aggressive actions. The Tunisian Government, while drawing the attention of all countries friendly to Israel concerning these unacceptable acts, declares its rejection of all forms of leniency towards these violations of the territorial sanctity of Tunisia, its sovereignty and independence.

The Tunisian Government seizes this opportunity to declare that it will not give up its continuing support for all the just causes, especially the struggle of the fraternal peoples in Palestine and South Africa for the recovery of their freedom and dignity.

In this ordeal, the Tunisian Government calls on the Tunisian people to show more vigilance and determination to continue the procession of progress and prosperity in the shadow of the unified solidarity of the Tunisians around the great struggler, President Habib Bourguiba.

Regret Expressed at U.S. Stance

LD021139 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received this morning Mr Peter Sebastien, U.S. ambassador to Tunisia, in the presence of Mohamed Mzali, Habib Bourguiba Jr, Mansour Skhiri, and Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary of state for foreign affairs, who made the following statement after the talks:

President Habib Bourguiba summoned the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia and expressed to him his deep regret and great astonishment at the U.S. stance regarding the open Israeli aggression against the Tunisian Republic. The head of state expressed his concern and preoccupation about the role the United States might have played in the operation carried out by the Israeli aircraft.

After listening to the explanation presented to him by the U.S. ambassador and after reading the letter addressed to his excellency from President Ronald Reagan on the U.S. stance regarding this operation, in which he denies any participation in it or prior knowledge of it, the supreme combatant President Habib Bourguiba strongly and insistently stressed the need for the United States to change its negative and unexpected stance regarding this aggression, a stance that conflicts with international law and ethics and with the relations between Tunisia and the Untied States.

For his part the U.S. ambassador made a statement in which he said: I have had the honor of meeting with his excellency the president of the Republic, who expressed to me his deep feelings about yesterday's events. I was bearing a letter from President Reagan to President Bourguiba, and also some explanations that I presented to his excellency.

Es-Sebsi Makes Statement

LD020513 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Statement by Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi on 1 October Israeli air raid; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] The criminal act committed this morning at Hammam el-Shatt, 20 km from Tunis, and which was adopted by the Israeli chief of staff, constitutes a [word indistinct] aggression by Israel against my country. We are facing international terrorism which is condemned by the entire United Nations. Tunisia is crying at this moment for the scores of innocent victims who were reached by Israeli bestiality, and yet it will not deviate from its support for the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Israelis, who have committed their crime, understand very well that their objective was different. At a time when Tunisia strives with the entire international community to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestine problem, and at a time when the Israeli peace efforts were placed in a critical position, they found no other reaction than to undermine these efforts, something that is not strange coming from them. Their terrorist action falls within the context of their policy that always rejects any peaceful solution and aborts all peace efforts.

Therefore, we appeal to the United Nations, especially to the friends and backers of Israel. We say to them: How long will they remain lenient with the Israeli policy that is in contradiction with international peace and security. At any rate, Tunisia will not accept the violation of its territory and the endangering of its security and the lives of its citizens, and it reserves the right to use all means to repulse the aggressors, no matter who they are.

Message Sent to Security Council

LD012357 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] After the Israeli aggression against Tunisian territory, Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi addressed the following message to the chairman of the UN Security Council on behalf of the Tunisian Government:

On Tuesday, 1 October 1985, six Israeli military aircraft flying from the east at low altitude violated Tunisian airspace and at 1007 bombed the area of Bordj Cedria in a place called Hammam el-Shatt in a suburb south of Tunis. These aircraft dropped five bombs, each weighing about 500 kg. This operation, to which Israel has officially admitted, led to numerous human losses, which so far amount to more than 50 dead and about 100 wounded. The count of the persons under the ruins is still continuing. The raid also led to considerable material losses.

Contrary to what the Israeli authorities claim, the area they chose as a target for this treacherous aggression is a populated area inhabited solely by civilians, including five Tunisian families and a small number of Palestinian civilians who had to flee from Lebanon when that country was stormed by the Israeli army.

The Israeli raid, which cannot be justified, constitutes a flagrant aggression of the sanctity of Tunisian territory and Tunisian sovereignty and independence, and a clear violation of international laws and traditions and the principles of the UN Charter.

The Tunisian Government calls for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to look into the situation resulting from the Israeli aggression and to adopt the measures demanded by the situation. The Tunisian Government calls on the UN Security Council to strongly condemn the premeditated, aggressive act, and to demand that the aggressors provide fair and full compensation for all the damage incurred and to adopt the necessary measures to avoid any repetition of such actions.

As it presents its complaint to the UN Security Council, the Tunisian Government is confident that the council will look very carefully into the grave situation resulting from this aggression, which was planned and implemented by the Israeli Government against Tunisian sovereignty and peace in the region, and that the council will adopt the measures demanded by the situation.

'Military Option' Against Libya Being Considered

NC011433 Paris AFP in English 1416 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 1 (AFP) — Algeria would come to Tunisia's aid in the case of an attack by Libya, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said in an interview published here today after a three-day visit to Algiers.

Cooperation between Tunisia and Algeria is the "antidote" to the policies of Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Mr Mzali said, warning that Tunis was considering "the military option" after breaking off diplomatic relations with Tripoli last week over a series of incidents including the expulsion of Tunisian workers from Libya.

Mr Mzali, speaking to the government-owned *LA PRESSE* newspaper, said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi "now knows that Tunisia is not alone. The whole world supports us, especially Algeria."

While Algeria and Tunisia were working together for a common future on solid and durable foundations, Col al-Qadhdhafi "continues to create ditches and separate people in the name of what he calls 'union by force' ", Mr Mzali added. "Libya knows now that there is a red line it must not cross", Mr Mzali said. The military option was "a possibility which is the subject of a serious and urgent examination on our part."

He did not disclose what had been discussed by the respective defence ministers during his visit to Algiers, but added:

"I can state that if Tunisia were attacked by classic military methods, Algeria would not leave it on its own."

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid had given this assurance to his Tunisian counterpart Habib Bourguiba and his visit had reaffirmed it, Mr Mzali said.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Cables Congratulations to Ryzhkov

EA012142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has congratulated Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on his appointment as chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam stated this in a message he sent today on behalf of our party, the revolutionary government, the people of Ethiopia, and himself to Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade Mengistu expressed confidence that Comrade Ryzhkov's qualifications for this great responsibility will serve further to strengthen the existing friendship between the two countries and wished him success in his efforts to shoulder this responsibility.

ELF Official on Government Offensive, Negotiations

GF271033 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Doha, 27 Sep (QNA) -- An Eritrean official has stated that Ethiopia recently destroyed three villages in the liberated countryside. They are (Huashit), (Harkok), and (Hikota). It has also destroyed two other cities in western Eritrea, Tessenei and Barentu, using heavy armaments, armed helicopters, rocket launchers, and phosphorus bombs. He said that this led to the death of more than 1,000 Eritreans and the mass movement of more than 10,000 unarmed civilians to the (Wadi Sharifi) camp, which UNRWA has set up on the Eritrean-Sudanese border.

Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] "unified organization", told QNA in a telephone conversation that the destruction of the Eritrean cities and villages is part of the seventh military campaign that Ethiopia is currently waging against the Eritrean people in the countryside and liberated cities. Ethiopia's purpose is to liquidate the Eritrean cause and the struggle of the Eritrean people by adopting a scorched-earth policy; cutting down citizens with firepower, terrorizing them, and forcing them to flee en masse from Eritrea; and clearing Eritrean cities and villages of their residents so that they can be replaced with Ethiopians.

He affirmed that Ethiopia has mobilized more than 50,000 troops for this campaign, armed with modern weapons and equipment, planes and tanks, and internationally banned weapons such as cluster and phosphorus bombs.

The Eritrean official, who is visiting Saudi Arabia accompanied by a unified Eritrean delegation within a tour of the GCC countries to explain developments in the Eritrean arena, revealed that the negotiations Ethiopia recently held with the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front failed to achieve a peaceful solution to the Eritrean question.

He said that Ethiopia did not intend to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Eritrean question through these negotiations. Its aim was to gain more time in order to launch the seventh military campaign, which began during the past 2 weeks, and to portray Ethiopia before world public opinion as desiring peace so that it can benefit from the humanitarian aid it gets from the West in order to face the drought by directing this aid toward the war effort against the Eritreans.

Sabbe announced that the ELF is willing to begin direct negotiations with Ethiopia through a unified Eritrean delegation representing all Eritrean factions, without preconditions, in order to achieve a peaceful solution that is acceptable to the Eritrean people and fulfills their demands for liberation and self-determination.

The Eritrean official appealed to Arab, Islamic, and friendly countries and humanitarian organizations to condemn the seventh Ethiopian military campaign, which Ethiopia is currently waging against the Eritreans to liquidate the Eritrean cause and exterminate the Eritrean people.

Eritrean Front Ready To Negotiate With Government

GF270635 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Sep (WAKH) -- The Popular Front for Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] said it is ready to enter into peaceful negotiations with the Ethiopian government to achieve peace.

In a statement released the PFLE distributed Thursday said it will enter into the negotiations with Ethiopia on condition that a third party acceptable to the two parties take part in the talks and provided that substance of negotiations are to be kept secret in order to avoid interference of parties which have no interest in peaceful settlement and to declare officially progress of the negotiations.

The statement revealed that preliminary negotiations were held in East Berlin during 1982-85 but these had failed after Ethiopia ignored the working paper the front forwarded on conducting a plebicite on the self-determination of the Eritrean people.

Eritrean Red Cross Appeals for Help After Attacks

GF011947 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (WAKH) -- The Eritrean Red Crescent and Cross Society has launched an appeal for urgent aid to compensate the losses incurred by the region as a result of a three-pronged assault by the Ethiopian Army last August 16. The appeal said the massive Ethiopian attack, which was timed to coincide with the advent of the rainy season and the beginning of cultivation, has burnt down the farms and annihilated the livestock in the region which has been fighting for independence of mainland Ethiopia for over 22 years.

The Ethiopian Government, according to the society, has massed three divisions equipped with all weapons of destruction including air bombing, killing over 1,000 farmers, and dispersing over 10,000 others from their villages and farms.

KENYA

Ugandan Peace Talks Continue 1 October

EA011926 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The third round of the Uganda peace talks entered its 7th day today at Harambee House, under the chairmanship of his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi. The talks, whose participants are a Ugandan Government delegation and that of the National Resistance Movement, have been going on every day since Wednesday last week [25 September]. Today's talks began at 1000 and adjourned at 1300. They resumed at 1430 in the afternoon. [Nairobi KNA in English at 1750 GMT on 1 October adds: "The talks were adjourned at 1915 and will be resumed on Thursday at 0900."]

SOMALIA

Statement Issued on Grounded Ship's Cargo

EA281537 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1115 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A statement released today by the technical committee appointed to deal with the Panamanian-registered cargo ship loaded with chemicals, the "MV (*Ariviana*)", which grounded recently in Mogadishu Harbor, says: Sea water has been checked and some of the goods washed ashore from the ship have been tested and no evidence of danger to people and animals has been detected. The committee also said that no evidence of any health problem resulting from the chemicals aboard the ship has yet been detected. The statement adds that the ship has broken into two parts. Some of the chemicals on board have been off-loaded, some are in the sea, and some are inside the ship.

The statement further adds that the emergency measures taken to bring some of the chemicals remaining on the ship and those that found their way into the sea ashore is continuing. The statement also notes that because some of the chemicals that found their way into the sea might be harmful to human beings, the general public is strictly warned not to use sea water, fish, the goods that have been washed ashore from the ship, or other similar objects that might be found near Mogadishu city until further notice.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi, Outgoing PRC Envoy View Bilateral Ties

EA291753 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1000 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Zanzibar: Vice President Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said that Tanzania will continue to strengthen cooperation with the PRC. Speaking at a farewell party hosted for the outgoing Chinese deputy ambassador in Zanzibar, (Hua Teng), Mwinyi said that although Tanzania and the PRC already have long-standing relations of cooperation, Tanzania will continue to broaden them.

Replying to the vice president's speech, the deputy Chinese ambassador said his country will ensure that the already existing agreements between the two countries will be implemented in the two countries' interests.

UGANDA

Military Council Member Asks for Cease-Fire Observance

EA011516 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM] and member of the Military Council, Dr Andrew Kayiira, has appealed to the members of the public in and around Kampala to be security conscious and help the Military Council and the UFM in the task of eradicating armed elements that carry out criminal acts.

Addressing a news conference in Kampala today, Dr Kayiira reaffirmed his movement's commitment to ensuring security and and around Kampala. He was optimistic that with the cooperation of the public, peace and security will soon prevail.

He described the military hostility between the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and the National Resistance Movement [NRA] in Masaka as very unfortunate and unfair to civilians in that area. He condemned all acts of bloodshed and called on the NRA to observe the cease-fire and wait for peaceful solutions that are awaited from the current peace talks between the Military Council and the NRA in Nairobi.

Army Casualties From 21 Sep Attack Noted

NC272004 Paris AFP in English 1951 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Kampala, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Over 50 Uganda Army soldiers were killed in a clash with guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) north of Kampala on Saturday, the *MUNNANSI* weekly newspaper said here today. The paper, published by the Democratic Party, said six NRA guerrillas were killed in the attack, on an army detachment at Ndejje, 38 kilometres (23 miles) north of the capital.

Uganda Radio mentioned the attack by the NRA on Ndeje in a news broadcast on Thursday, but did not mention any casualties from the fighting.

MUNNANSI also said that about 50 civilians were being held as prisoners of war by the army at Luwero church, in the troubled "Luwero triangle" area north and west of the capital. The army also ended an operation to search for guerrillas last Friday in Luwero District after a number of innocent civilians had been killed in the area, *MUNNANSI* said.

The Democratic Party opposed the ousted regime of Milton Obote, but unlike the NRA it decided to join the new military regime which overthrew Mr. Obote on July 27.

UNLA Officiers, Men Return From Training in PRC

EA012213 Kampala Domestic Service in Swahili
1800 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Twenty-eight officers and men of the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] have returned home after 6 months of military training in China. Welcoming them home at State House, Entebbe, the chief of staff, Major General Zeddi Maruru, explained to them why the armed forces overthrew the government in July. He urged them to cooperate in bringing about peace and unity in the country. They were also addressed by the minister of rehabilitation, Dr David Kazungu, who called on the UNLA to promote cooperation with the public so as to reach a lasting peaceful solution. Others who attended the ceremony included the Chinese ambassador to Uganda, Mr Zang Bochuan, and the head of training and planning in the armed forces, Brigadier (Justin Odong).

GHANA

Delegation Departs for World Bank Meetings in ROK

AB011000 Accra Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A five-man government delegation led by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, has flown to Seoul, South Korea, to attend the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Dr Botchway told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport before departure last night that the meeting will identify some of the problems and weaknesses that are inherent in the current economic recovery program. Some of these problems include areas of remuneration in the public sector and the level of support in the disbursement of committed resources. It will furthermore help in the preparation of a 3-year medium-term plan. Dr Botchway said this 3-year medium-term plan will be debated at grass roots level through the district councils and CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution].

Canadian Envoy Departs; Cited on Oil Prospects

AB011405 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] A Canadian drilling ship is expected in the country soon to conduct further feasibility studies on off-shore oil. This follows a favorable seismic data collected by an exploratory team from Petro Canada off the shores of Half Assini early last year.

The outgoing Canadian high commissioner to Ghana, Mr Frederick Livingstone, disclosed this to newsmen at Kotoka International Airport before he flew back home after a 3-year duty tour. The envoy said technical results of the survey will soon be presented to the government. He said the reports show encouraging signs of oil and gas in the area. According to the outgoing envoy, Ghanaians are being trained by Canadian in oil exploration.

On the economic situation in the country, Mr Livingstone emphasized that he assumed duty at the time when the economic recovery program was launched. He realized the traumatic economic crisis that faced the country. Mr Livingstone said he therefore readily recommended to his government to assist in the country's economic program. Mr Livingstone praised Ghanaians for their tolerance and for absorbing what he described as a hard and crucial moment. Ghanaians will, however, realize that it takes time for a realistic program to achieve meaningful results.

LIBERIA

Government Lifts Ban on SUN TIMES Newspaper

AB291727 Paris AFP in English 0723 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Sept 29 (AFP) — With two weeks to go before general elections, the Liberian Government has lifted a ban on the independent *SUN TIMES* daily newspaper, the state news agency LINA [Liberian News Agency] reported Saturday. The government imposed the ban last month for the paper's alleged publication of "erroneous headlines and articles" which "tended to sensationalize events and inflame the minds of the public."

NIGER

Kountche Sends Planning Minister to ROK

AB302143 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, has assigned Mr Almoustapha Soumaila, the minister of planning, to a mission to Seoul, the Republic of Korea.

Mr Almoustapha Soumaila leaves the country today. Mr Maina Moussa Boucar, the minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of public establishments, state enterprises and parastatals, will act in his absence.

NIGERIA

Babangida Address on National Day 1 Oct

AB010930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1516 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Rebroadcast of President Ibrahim Babangida's national day address — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, I salute you all on this momentous occasion of our 25th independence anniversary. We are indeed grateful to Almighty God for making it possible for us to rejoice and celebrate this great day. I extend greetings and good wishes to you and to all our compatriots throughout the world who are not able to join us in our celebration at home. Like all other silver jubilees, this is the (?most shared) anniversary in the life of our nation. It is appropriate that after offering our thanks to the Almighty God for this merciful deliverance from the yoke of colonialism, we remember with pride and gratitude our heroic nationalists who successfully struggled for our independence. As we celebrate 25 years of the fruit of their endeavor, we acknowledge and salute the courage, foresight, heroism, and sacrifices of our national leaders. Those of them that are happily still alive and who continue to make valid contributions to the further consolidation of our gains can today justly be proud of their achievements.

I hardly need to say that the history of our nation in its independent existence has been a checkered one. We have had our share of social upheavels, political instability, religious intolerance, and economic hardships. During these years, we have also undergone the most painful national trauma of an invidious civil war whose emotional scars will continue to haunt us through years to come. I believe that while we must never forget the lessons of the sad chapters of our history, we should not allow ourselves to be discouraged or overwhelmed by these unfortunate experiences. Rather, we should draw inspiration from the brighter chapters of our history and the [word indistinct] spirit and large reservoir of our resourcefulnes, creativity, sense of sacrifice, and national commitment, which we as a people have accumulated over this eventful period.

It should now be abundantly clear to all that this administration, while being mindful of the lessons of our history, is determined to look forward to the future unencumbered by the burdens of the past. It is our determination to (?break) the vicious circle of hope and despair, faith and doubt, affluence and poverty, stability and chaos, which has characterized the past quarter century of our national life. What really lies at the bottom of our past dilemma is the absence of a viable political arrangement. The political history of this nation is sadly one of disillusionment with politics and with politicians. Intermittent bad governments have left us a legacy of economic mismanagement and a chain of political instability. We are convinced that the apparently more immediate problems of salvaging the economy and creating a disciplined social order are a result of the lack of coherent national effort based on shared ideals and values. These ideals and values have already been articulated clearly in the fundamental objectives and (?direct) principles of (?set policies) as enshrined in the 1979 Constitution. I therefore reaffirm this administrations's commmitment to the realization of these principles and objectives. Furthermore, we must begin a most vigorous search for a new political order capable of ensuring sustained economic growth and social development. It is only within such a framework that we can properly address these and other urgent tasks that lie ahead.

With this in mind, we shall in the course of 1986 announce a political program for the country. In the meantime, this administration is acutely aware of the need to find urgent solutions to the problems facing the country today. In view of the magnitude of our economic problems, I declare a state of economic emergency for the next 15 months. This emergency period will require strong belt-tightening not unlike the previous experience during the civil war. However, we shall ensure that the burden of this emergency is distributed as equitably as possible throughout the society. During this period, we aim to turn around the economy and pave a solid foundation for a healthier long-term development. The fundamental objectives of this administration are economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance. We intend to shift the attention of the nation from the buying and selling syndrome and parasitic services to the more [word indistinct] of increased total real production (?relying) mainly on productivity and greater efficiency at investment [word indistinct]. Finally, we shall lay greater efficiency on international competitiveness and extra promotion of non-oil commodities and services. We shall insist on greater management efficiency in both public and private sectors with particular reference to a decentralized system of decisionmaking and (?operations), minimizing the discretionary power by administrative (?heads) and [word indistinct] as much as possible the instruments of direct bureaucratic control. For (?long) we have perpetrated the neglect of our rural population.

We are now resolved to give primacy to rural development through agricultural industrialization complemented by the exploitation of domestic nonagricultural resources. In particular, we can pursue a good policy agenda and activity program such that the present [words indistinct] is reversed the nation achieve a sustained level of internal self-sufficiency in food in the shortest possible time. The military government is committed to the principle of (?citizens) association at all levels of decisionmaking and efforts will be made to utilize the local government system for the encouragement of grassroots mobilization [words indistinct] and self-fulfillment. Government will also seek to provide opportunity for greater employment [words indistinct]. More encouragement will be given to the economic role of women and youths in the development process, with particular reference to the articulation of a more positive population policy, the eradication of rural illiteracy, the support of rural markets and (?staff) and the rescheduling of the school to rhyme with agricultural production (?period).

In respect of food and agriculture, the government has a fixed policy for a large-scale commercial farming, for a large irrigation project and a network of small (?water dams) and [word indistinct] to internal self-sufficiency. In this connection, the government had decided to ban the importation of rice and maize forthwith. Furthermore, we shall progressively add to the list of prohibited commodities as we become more self-sufficient in their production.

Programs of expanded production will be pursued in the context of specific commodities like rice, maize, sorghum, cassava, fish, vegetable oil, and animal products. Other measures the government plans to undertake include programs of rural road construction and infrastructure aimed at employment generation and rural transformation. Drastic reduction of the number of existing river basin authorities to no more than eight [word indistinct], departure from the existing system of rural credit to [words indistinct] restructuring the commodity boards, such that the price mechanism no longer works against the farmers and that the range of commodities fixed on their scheduled list is significantly reduced, tackling more vigorously the problem of food harvesting (?to the issue) of marketing and storage.

In the civil engineering sector, government will lay emphasis on strong negotiated cost reduction with the utilization of present export capacity for the generation of employment, to rural road expansion, to other road rehabilitation and to ascertain a system of road maintenance.

In correcting the [words indistinct] and reducing the [words indistinct] in the manufacturing sector, it is important to emphasize that not all industries or plans deserve equal attention and support and some indeed have to be on their own. They are not necessarily the differential allocation of compliments to inputs and staff resources to both existing and proposed plans. It is in this way that we shall facilitate a rational profile of viable investments in the industrial sector as a whole. In this connection, the steel industry and vehicle assembly plants must be revamped to fulfill their mission of springboards of the nation's technological development.

While primary education and basic (?health care) are principally the responsibilities of state and local governments, the federal government will intervene creatively in supporting programs of infrastructural rehabilitation, [words indistict] curricula development, staff training, and maintenance system. Furthermore,

(?three) university hospitals will be designated as centers of specialist hospitals. The development and provision of potable water [passage indistinct].

As you are already aware, this country has incurred an unprecedented level of foreign and domestic debt in the past 4 years. I must make it abundantly clear that the government will admit and endorse external and internal debts which have been duly documented and ascertained. We shall not accept liability for debts which are not so incontrovertibly established.

Furthermore, the government will clamp down on new debts which have been uncritically committed or are in the pipeline and a broad review of all [words indistinct] whether public or private. [Words indistinct] as a matter of urgency, government intends to overhaul the present system of import license, with special (?emphasis) to remove bottlenecks and ensure the importation of clearly essential [words indistinct] commodities. Licenses not normally valid for foreign exchange allocation (?will serve) in critical areas as books, school equipment, drugs, medication, hospital equipment, agricultural machinery, and equipment for road construction and land (?clearing) [passage indistinct].

Indeed, we are encouraged by the public awareness of the challenges of the economy as revealed by the liveliness of the debate on the International Monetary Fund loan. However, I must stress and I must state this again that whether with or without the IMF loan facilities, all of us must make hard choices involving great difficulties and requiring sacrifices from everyone and every sector, including the Armed Forces. We also recognize that the tasks ahead of us — whether economic, political, or social — are daunting. Indeed, they are not capable of solution by government effort alone. To achieve goals, we must involve and carry everyone along. We are aware of the self-defeating apathy and alienation which an insensitive government can induce in a people. We have assumed the reins of government to serve, not be masters of our people. Whether in or out of government everyone of us (?can strengthen) good government, stability, and prosperity of this nation.

We are determined to put behind us the legacy of bitterness, the atmosphere of suspicion, the negation of a sense of justice and due process of the law and the grave national divide along ethnic, regional, religious, and socioeconomic lines.

Fellow countrymen and women, at this juncture, I consider it appropriate to clarify the issue of the release of political detainees which has generated some controversy. I wish to make it absolutely clear that our action was inspired only by the ideals of justice and fair play. It must not be construed as an attempt on our part to excuse, cover up, or condone corruption in public life.

I reaffirm this government's conviction that the present battered state of the economy was brought about by the gross mismanagement and the indiscipline of the last civilian administration. A high-powered judicial tribunal will therefore soon be established to review all cases relating to the following categories of people: released detainees, those that have been convicted by military tribunals, those who are still in detention awaiting final determination of their cases.

I would like to reaffirm the government's determination to vigorously pursue the war against indiscipline. In this connection, the Federal Ministry of Information has been directed to devise an even more effective campaign for internalizing the values of discipline, honesty, hard work, and self-reliance.

Fellow Nigerians, I should not end this address without mentioning that some friends and well-wishers all over the world have extended us felicitations and good wishes on this occasion. We acknowledge and thank them for their solidarity. This administration recognizes that in this interdependent world, no nation can be an island unto itself. We are therefore determined to build upon the solid foundation of friendship and cooperation we enjoy with all friendly nations.

This is a particularly appropriate day for us to remember our brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa as indeed all other people still struggling for their freedom and independence. I reaffirm the commitment of successive Nigerian governments to make all possible contributions to the attainment of their aspirations. We should not allow ourselves to be discouraged by the difficulties and tribulations we are currently passing through. We should not lose sight of the fact that whatever the difficulties, we have always managed to overcome them. We should acknowledge that our country's debts notwithstanding, we still have much to be proud of. Ours is a great nation and we must rededicate ourselves to make it even greater. In this endeavor, there should be no illusion about any easy task. I assure that this administration is determined to face the challenge squarely. The time for action is now. We count on your understanding, cooperation, and support. Let us all work together for a brighter future under the banner of economic reconstruction, social justice, and self-reliance. God Bless you all.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Nigerian With Babangida Message

AB302148 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] This afternoon, President Abdou Diouf received a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council of Nigeria who brought a special message from the Nigerian president, General Ibrahim Babangida. Ibrahim Fall, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, also attended. Following the meeting, General Nyako talked to our reporter Oumar Diouf Fall.

[Begin recording] [Nyako in English fading into French translation] I have brought a special message from the Nigerian president, Gen Babangida, to his brother and counterpart, President Abdou Diouf. It is special message of goodwill and best wishes.

[Fall in English] How did President Abdou Diouf appreciate the new decision of your government to open again the frontiers?

[Nyako] President Abdou Diouf welcomed the decision and as you are aware, in Africa, we have borders which divide the same communities and it is difficult for any country to permanently close its borders with a sister country. This problem has been amicably solved and all the sides concerned will issue a statement to this effect. [End recording]

President Departs on Southern Africa Tour

AB012229 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state and his wife left Dakar this morning for a tour of the six Frontline States: Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique.

He will also visit Lesotho and Swaziland.

President Abdou Diouf's visit is aimed at demonstrating his support to the people of this region and to the liberation movements in the southern African region. He will make stopovers in Zaire and in Congo.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB011145 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, yesterday received Mr Mamadou Toure, the Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies. Mr Toure told the press that his visit is in the framework of subregional cooperation on one hand, and bilateral cooperation between Togo and Burkina Faso, on the other. The Burkinabe minister also discussed with the head of state the possibility of our country supplying fuels to Burkina Faso at favorable terms. The minister said he was very satisfied with the discussions he held with President Eyadema.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims Angolan, Cuban, Soviet Troops Killed

MB191810 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola claims its forces have killed 139 Angolan, Cuban, and Soviet troops in fighting during the past 3 days.

The movement says in a statement issued in Lisbon that in fighting near the southern town of Mavinga, UNITA forces also shot down 4 Soviet-built helicopters of the Angolan Air Force.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Cites Growing Ties With PRC

MB300800 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has said that the bilateral, political, economic and technical relations between Botswana and the People's Republic of China continue to grow to the mutual benefit of the two countries. Dr Chiepe was speaking at a reception yesterday to mark the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

The minister said that the two countries were bound by a common sense of values and common destiny as mankind. Dr Chiepe further said that the people of Botswana have much to learn from the experience of China, particularly in the sphere of economic development. She said that the national attribute of China as a country of hardworking people was well-known and admired, and that it had shown that what matters is the will of men and women to work together.

Earlier, the Chinese ambassador, Mr Lu Defang, had said that it was a happy coincidence that the independence day of Botswana and the national day of China occurred close to each other and expressed this is a day of double rejoicing.

LESOTHO

Finance Minister Departs for Maldives, Seoul

MB300802 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] The honorable Peete Nkuebe Peete, minister of finance, left Maseru this morning on his way to the Maldives for the Commonwealth finance ministers conference. From there, he will proceed to Seoul, South Korea, for the annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF boards of governors. The honorable minister is accompanied by Mr E. Waddington, the principal secretary for finance; and Mr (Moletsane Mulate) the principal secretary for planning.

Opposition Members Turn Down Parliament Seats

MB271703 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Three members of the opposition parties have refused to accept an invitation by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe 11, to join the newly constituted National Assembly. Under the Parliament Act, His Majesty, on the advice of the prime minister, may nominate to the assembly a maximum of 20 members.

The three men are Mr B.M. Khaketla, the leader of the Marema Tlou Freedom Party, Mr G.M. Kolisang, the secretary general of the Basotholand Congress Party, and Mr M. Lephoma, the secretary general of the United Democratic Front.

A government spokesman said that these people, having failed to present candiates for the general election, and thus facilitating a landslide victory for the Basotho National Party, have by this refusal denied themselves yet another opportunity to serve the nation.

The spokesman said that, by this act, the three men have driven the final nail into their political coffin. Their place in the assembly would have ensured at least that they did not disappear into total political oblivion, the spokesman said. He also said that Parliament was the only genuine national forum in which Basotho of all political persuasions were expected to (?serve) their aspirations.

This, he said, was an opportunity for these nominated candidates to use this forum, instead of resorting as they have in the past months to foreign media and other pressure groups.

MOZAMBIQUE

Maputo Explosion Casualty Toll Updated

AU021115 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 2 (AFP) — Twelve people were killed in last Wednesday's explosions at an arms depot in a Maputo suburb and another 68 were injured, the Portuguese news agency ANOP announced here today.

The agency added that about 900 people including 300 children had fled the area around the depot and had sought temporary shelter in a municipal camping ground.

Hospital sources said earlier that he bodies of two children had been found in a house where the roof had collapsed during the explosions.

ANOP estimated damage at 17 million meticas (400,000 dollars). The South African-supported Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) last week claimed responsibility for the two-hour series of blasts.

The explosions coincided with a national holiday in Mozambique marking the anniversary of the start of the independence war against the Portuguese.

It came two hours before President Samora Machel was to give a speech before the United Nation General Assembly in New York.

NAMIBIA

Official Comments on SWAPO Role in Elections

MB011751 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek Oct 1 SAPA — SWA/Namibia should be under no illusion that international pressure would be mounting on South Africa to resolve the territory's independence dispute, the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in Windhoek today.

Insistence, internationally and domestically, on implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 could not be merely shrugged off, Mr Pienaar told a luncheon of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers.

South Africa had reached agreements with other parties to which implementation of the UN resolution had become conditional.

"But that does not detract from the fact that the people and political parties of SWA should be ready one day to participate in the type of elections envisaged by (Resolution) 435," he said.

"The scene may change, and I am not excluding that possibility, but judging from matters as they stand at present, international recognition of SWA independence could be achieved only on the basis of meaningful participation in elections by SWAPO."

Mr Pienaar said the question that arose was whether the type of regime offered by SWAPO would be acceptable.

He referred to a statement by the leader of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, who said on September 20 that his organisation would not discriminate against whites.

"One must presume that he (Mr Nujoma) was referring to those whites, apparently like certain collaborator-journalists that we know who could possibly stomach his system," Mr Pienaar said.

Quoting from SWAPO's constitution (which is a banned document), Mr Pienaar said among SWAPO's objectives was the creation of "a democratic secular government founded upon the will and participation of all the Namibian people" and a socialist classless society.

If the majority of SWA/Namibians rejected that form of state, they would have to unite in order to formulate an alternative democratic and economic system, as indicated by the territory's transitional government.

"I am sure that, in spite of one's basic opposition to its ideological approach, arrangements could be made for SWAPO externals to take part.

"The world is asking South Africa to invite Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress to a national convention.

"I am saying that South Africa will not stand in the way of an application by Mr Sam Nujoma to join the constitutional council or to negotiate a settlement with the internal parties," Mr Pienaar said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Comparison of P.W. Botha National Party Speech

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 1 October carries on page 6 the speech "in full" made by state President P.W. Botha at the Cape National Party Congress in Port Elizabeth on 30 September.

The *BUSINESS DAY* report of the speech has been compared with the Johannesburg television version published on page U 4 of the 1 October Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT* revealing the following variations:

On page U 4, paragraph one, line one, *BUSINESS DAY* reads:
...This Congress is the 70th of the National Party of the Cape Province. It has been my privilege to attend 49 of the 70. It is also the 19th year that it is my privilege to attend as leader of the National Party of the Cape Province.

I do not say this to praise myself. I say it in gratitude. Gratitude towards each office-bearer and each member for their unfailing and faithful co-operation, and gratitude towards each one who through the years loyally supported and sustained me. I wish to express my sicnere thanks to the large number of branches, district councils and individuals who assure us of their loyalty and support.

Fundamentally, it is a mutual and united loyalty and dedication to the Republic of South Africa and the interests of its people.

This is also the last of the National Party's provincial congresses for 1985. I want to tell you tonight that I am encouraged by this series of congresses because they were characterised to a great extent by the pulse of reform. I was particularly encouraged by the fact that the reform processes in the National Party have become the centre of political thought, not only within the ranks of our own party, but also as the main subject of general conversation in South Africa.

This is why, tonight, I wish to frankly discuss the road ahead for South Africa and the role of the National Party therein.

When I assumed the office of Prime Minister, I stated clearly at Upington that we must serve the Christian demands of justice.

Seemingly, the attack launched on our country is aimed at a political development pattern which uses as basis the existence of diverse groups and nations in the communities and ordering process of our Fatherland. In this condemnation it is in reality not a matter of the philosophy of a development action which aims to incorporate group recognition, but it merely serves as a convenient stratagem. The concepts of "morality" and a "just society" are embroiled in the slogan of "apartheid".

South Africa today faces a critical stage in its history. And intense debate is raging here and abroad about what is labelled "apartheid" and, more specifically, the "abolishment of apartheid". Undoubtedly, this Afrikaans word was changed into a swear word in the international community, whether or not people understand anything about it. Misrepresentation from within South Africa has contributed to this situation and unwise actions by ourselves have in some cases played into the hands of our enemies.

Double standards and an organised international lie are rampant, not because there is so much concern for the interests of the black population, but for purely opportunistic reasons.

I have further repeatedly stated. the government rejects discrimination and domination of one group over the other.

But does it not strike you that the onslaught is directed at the very peace-loving communities that want to assist in establishing progress in this country and improving our national society in an evolutionary way?

And does it not strike you that these concepts of "morality" and "a just society" are hurled at us despite the fact that the whites who settled in South Africa, did not exterminate the non-whites to a minority in numbers as in the USA and Australia. We did not solve our problem to a degree of manageableness by means of the gun. On the contrary, the whites helped to spread the message of Christianity and, through civilised principles of government, attempted to raise people and to let them participate in the prosperity.

Nowadays we are told just as often to free ourselves from the past. This I cannot do. The present and future form inextricably part of the past. The origin of our problems as well as indications for the possible solutions to our problems can be found there. It is true that the farmer who looks back too often makes crooked furrows. But if you know where you come from, you will not move in circles.

I can understand that it could be an embarrassment for some people — to the right and the left — if the facts of the past are introduced in the debate. It is an embarrassment when the actual history of what today is superficially labeled "apartheid" is disclosed. We have to open up the discussion because it is the only way in which we can get clarity on the matters we are discussing.

Let us start by admitting forthrightly: For most of our critics, "apartheid" means the alleged oppression of non-whites by whites. The word "apartheid" thus has the same emotional meaning in the world as that which "imperialism" and "colonialism" had earlier.

South Africa's problems today rather lie in what our critics think this so-called "apartheid" is, than in what is reflected by the actual developemnt in our coutnry.

Our major constitutional question is one of minority groups. They were not created by government. They are our heritage. South Africa's population does not only consist of a black majority and a white minority. No, we are a country with a white minority, and black and brown minorities who as South Africans have the rights to protection and treatment worthy of human dignity.

It is a heritage from the history of the exodus of the whites from Europe to America, Asia and Africa. It is a heritage of both the Dutch and the British eras in our past. It is a heritage from both the Boer Republic and the British Colonies of the 19th century. But it does the Afrikaner nation credit that we fought and ended both Dutch and Colonial domination and helped make a new dispensation possible.

South Africa's political dilemma was — and still is situated in one major question. This is the way in which the non-white minority groups can be included in the constitutional system which developed for whites through the centuries. That is, how they can share in a liberated South Africa. All reasonable South Africans want to see that freedom become their share.

This is the way in which white domination can be left behind towards the fundamental broadening of democracy to other groups, in which group domination can be ruled out.

In our past, and today, there are various conflicting views on the constitutional accommodation of our diversity of minorities.

One extreme point of view involves the total negation of the group diversity, and in this way the integration of all in one open community. Theoretically speaking, it implies one man-one vote in a unitary state. In practice, Africa taught us that it means the dictatorship of the strongest black group. And this, in the case of South Africa, will cause greater struggle and more bloodshed that we are experiencing today. This will leave our Fatherland in despair. And if communist-controlled organisations such as the ANC should have their way with support from abroad, it will be a dark day for South Africa.

A second extreme view involves the absolutisation of groups with the emphasis on total geographical separation. Constitutionally, it implies the existence of a sovereign state for every identifiable group in South Africa. If this should prove feasible, it still does not address our economic interdependence.

A third extreme view involves white domination over all the other minority groups. Seen from any angle, it means disaster for all and continuous confrontation.

No responsible South African can consider any of these alternatives.

Besides these extremes, there is a wide spectrum of views that recognise the existence of a diversity of nations and population groups.

It recognises and respects the existence of minorities with their own language and culture, as well as an own way of life.

It recognises the principle of self-determination of own community life such as education, residential areas and social welfare, local management and private ownership. In other words, in culture in the general meaning of the word.

It is, however, important that from time to time in this country of minorities we meet each other in political structures in order to discuss matter of mutual concern without the one group having the right to dominate the others.

On this matter (of segregation of black groups) we must look into the defining role played by history in this regard.

In the British Colony of Natal and in the Boer Republics, white domination was the approach applied.

In the Cape Colony the approach was one of the gradual qualified inclusion of non-whites.

After the Second Boer War, Lord Milner appointed a Native Affairs Commission that published its report in 1905. The policy proposed was that of area separation between black and no-black in South Africa.

This was followed by the National Convention of 1908/1909 that was to decide our fate. It is necessary to pause at this matter for a moment.

After the Second Boer War followed a fairly general aspiration towards unification of the black population groups.

General Louis Botha, Hertzog and Jan Smuts, supported by a majority at the National Convention, were of the opinion that franchise for black population groups should not be addressed because it could impair the possibility of unification.

General Smuts was against the expansion of black political rights. He was in favour that the question of franchise for the black population groups should only be addressed in the long term. He and the late General Hertzog indeed did this between 1933 and 1936.

As far back as 1910, the segregation of the black population groups had already been laid down in principle and in practice. This fact was reinforced in 1913 with the adoption of a law to reserve specific territories for black population groups. This law caused a geographical separation between white and black, as well as between the rights of whites and those of blacks. But in these areas the whites were prevented from obtaining property and other rights.

This also formed the basis of the independent and self-governing national states with the allocation of traditional territory, which was extended by 7 1/4-million morgen in 1936 and is still being continued. No independent national or self-governing state is prepared to sacrifice its autonomy.

"Apartheid" in the sense of regional separation and the difference in approach to black rights was thus established even before the founding of the National Party in 1914.

Constitutional rights for blacks in the central government have thus been a point of dispute in South Africa right from the start.

If the basis for what is labeled "apartheid" was laid down long before 1948, why then single out the National Party after 1948? Or were we perhaps just more honest about it than others?

The National Party is a unique party in the Western world. The 37 years of uninterrupted National government in South Africa are amongst the longest in modern history of parliamentary democracy. There is a good reason for this phenomenon. I know of no case of hatred within the ranks of the National Party towards fellow countrymen. I only know of the will to protect our own with love. The National Party also opposes any selfish motives in relations between nations.

It was and is a joy and pride to us. It was and is also a huge responsibility. The responsibility is increasing.

In other democracies, the various political parties succeed each other regularly as government of the day. While one party is in government, it governs according to its latest election manifest. If the party is in the opposition, the mistakes of the previous government are corrected. Then the slate is cleaned.

The National Party's privilege to be in government continuously since 1948 thus confronts it with a unique dilemma. The present office-bearers, members and supporters of the National Party are people with sound reasoning. They realise that new times demand new approaches. They realise that life itself is a process of reform and change. But there are those in our country who lack a realist future vision for South Africa. There also those who are blindfolded or who mischievously believe that it is indeed the case.

As far back as 1948 Dr Malan said the following: (June 4, 1948 — radio interview): "Apartheid is not the caricature so often made thereof. In fact, to the non-white it means the building of greater independence and their feelings of self-respect, as well as the increased opportunity for free development conforming to their own nature and susceptibility."

This is why we are today struggling to bring home to everyone the realities of the National Party of 1985. This is why the opponents to the left of the government, here and abroad, can continually demand: "abolish apartheid". The facts are that we are busy outgrowing "apartheid" in the discriminatry and negative sense and have done so in many respects. Co-operative co-existence is a living process which still demands reform and adjustments. But it is also a process of consultation in an evolutionary way with recognition of each other's rigts. This is an approach that accepts the human dignity of all South Africans. It is an approach which pursues Christian justice, but is is not a policy for suicide.

I have already repeatedly stated that if "apartheid" means:

— Political domination of one group over another;

— The exclusion of any community from the political decision-making process;

— Injustice and inequality in the opportunities available to any community; and

— Racial discrimination and encroachment upon human dignity; then the South African government shares in the rejection of the concept.

My government and I have made a choice and thereby I must stand or fall. It is a choice for constitutional, social and economic reform. I have not made this choice to oblige foreign countries. Besides, the price to permanently oblige foreign countries is too high to pay. I cannot subject my country to the demands and instructions from abroad because we, and not them, have to experience the consequences thereof. And when reasonable South Africans have found each other, foreign countries will have to accept the results, no matter what.

The reason why... (picking up paragraph one, line fourteen, providing additional passage, variant wording).

In paragraph one, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...stone-throwing mobs. Freedom is not... (picking up paragraph two, line four, deleting passage).

In paragraph two, line eleven, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...is a supplementary means. Security action thus... (changing word "means").

On page U 5, paragraph one, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...revolution. I advocate reform because it is the philosophy of the National Party since its founding — a philosophy of justice and freedom which rejects domination.

The history of... (rewording).

In paragraph four, line three, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...was a broadening of the democratic process in South Africa. The participation of... (rewording).

In paragraph four, penultimate line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...the Immorality Act. In addition to... (deleting passage).

In paragraph five, line five, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...system is underway. Reform measures concerning... (deleting passage).

In paragraph five, antepenultimate line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...South African citizenship.

Other important reforms... (deleting words).

In paragraph six, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...Business Development Corporation.

I also wish to reiterate once again, the drastic reform that took place in connection with our labour laws.

I am the first to concede that the process of adjustment and change is still far from completion. And, indeed, nowhere in the world can such a process ever be considered "complete". For this reason, I am often asked: "And now what?" What is the... (picking up paragraph eight, first line, rewording).

In paragraph ten, line four, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...In this regard however, the government also respects the decision of the four states that previously formed part of the Republic, to take independence.

— It follows from... (picking up paragraph eleven, line one, rewording).

In paragraph twelve, line eight, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...by the government.

— It is the... (deleting words).

In paragraph thirteen, line three, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...are a minority group.

— In order to meet... (rewording).

In paragraph fourteen, line one, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...which this cooperation will take place must be... (rewording).

On page U 6, paragraph two, line two, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...guarantee to success. Although the details... (deleting words).

In paragraph two, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...models.

To summarize, I thus finally confirm that... (rewording).

In paragraph three, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...and regional authority.

For this reason... (deleting words).

In paragraph six, penultimate line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...next few months.

In order to further... (picking up paragraph nine, line two, rewording, deleting passage).

In paragraph nine, last line, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...for their participation.

There are many... (deleting words).

In paragraph ten, line four, *BUSINESS DAY* reads: ...from the conviction of the **merits** of reform and not the **urgency** [boldface as published] thereof.

When I assumed office as prime minister I stated clearly at Upington that we must serve the demand of Christian justice.

I have been frank... (picking up paragraph eleven, line three, deleting passage, rewording).

Reaction to Botha 30 Sep National Party Speech

FCI Endorses Speech

MB011528 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA — The SA Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] has endorsed the state president's statement on the unity of South Africa, collective citizenship and the protection of minority groups, the president of the FCI, Mr John Wilson, said today.

Reacting to last night's speech in Port Elizabeth by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, Mr Wilson said in a statement that the FCI had "always strongly supported the principle of negotiating a constitutional future for South Africa.

"This should include a form of political power sharing at the highest level between all population groups, full and equal citizenship for all South Africans and the removal of all aspects of racial and other forms of discrimination.

"The president's recognition of these principles is welcomed by the chamber."

The chamber also supported Mr Botha's stand on universal franchise and his "willingness to negotiate with all black leaders and not only elected leaders since these are essential elements for future constitution making."

The chamber urged the government to implement "without delay" the stated objectives and principles and the recently announced recommendations of the President's Council on the pass laws.

Station Commentary

MB020630 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The Road Ahead"]

[Text] From the president has now come a comprehensive statement of constitutional goals and methods. As a declaration, it will feature increasingly prominently in the national debate, for it sets out the conceptual framework not only for the reforms to date, but for the road ahead as well. It spells out the underlying principle, the chief concepts, and the overall character of a constitutional dispensation towards which his government is working.

The political principle is this: That the governing party accepts the sharing of decisionmaking power by all communities in South Africa. The key concepts through which the principle is expressed are an undivided South Africa, one citizenship, and universal franchise within structures determined by South Africans themselves; and the envisaged dispensation is to be characterised by negotiation, by the avoidance of group domination and by a commitment to equal individual rights. Within this framework must the diversity of South Africa's group demands and individual aspirations be met.

Presumably few, certainly, among the democratically-minded of whatever political persuasion would fault it in principle as a general statement of intent. It gives coherence and moral validity to the whole reform program, including the end goals towards which present and future reforms are designed to take the country; and if their division of the future capable of being supported by all groups and all democratically-minded individuals is to materialize, the real challenge of today is concerned with the means towards it. It is a challenge to the insight and courage of politicians and voters. In the end it is not structures, but honesty of motive and sincerity of purpose that will decide the success.

Constitutional reform is only one aspect of the task that lies ahead. Just as important is firm progress with socioeconomic reform, to which Mr P.W. Botha has also committed his government, both in its own right and as a means for insuring the success of political advances. Indeed, it is a prerequisite for the cooperation on which negotiated settlement of differences depends. Overwhelmingly among politically-aware black people in South Africa, there is indifference to or even outright rejection of the demand for group rights to be protected in a constitutional dispensation. It would be self-defeating to deny that the indifference or rejection is derived largely from the material circumstances in which years of group-based policies have left them. An antagonism to the very concept of group rights has been created by the implementation of those policies in such a way that invariably the black communities found themselves placed in a position worse than that of the white community.

Clearly, no community can be expected to support a political idea, if in its implementation it operates to the socioeconomic disadvantage of that community. A vision of a stable and democratic future for this complex society will be realised through negotiaion only if it is fair to all groups. That implies that double standards cannot be tolerated in social and economic arrangements, as they affect different groups. It implies equality of opportunities and equity in making available national resources to all regardless of group membership.

The biggest challenge facing South Africa today is to make rapid progress towards meeting those requirements. Moving forward on the road to greater individual freedom, community security, and national stability depends on it.

Political, Business Leaders React

MB011533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] More political and business leaders and leaders of the black community have reacted to the state president's latest proposals concerning constitutional and socioeconomic reform.

In his response, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, said the state president had not cleared the way for all genuine seekers of democracy in South Africa to participate in constitutional discussions. He said South Africa's most urgent need was for peace in the townships so that reform could proceed.

The chief executive of Assocom [Association of Chambers of Commerce], Mr Raymond Parsons, said in a statement in Johannesburg that organized commerce which had a vital stake in political stability welcomed the broad thrust of last night's statement by Mr Botha. Mr Parsons said the speech had added new dimensions to the constitutional debate in South Africa. Assocom was prepared, he said, to assist in all possible ways to underpin and strengthen the reform process in South Africa.

The president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries, Mr J.B. (Anogon) has also issued a statement in Johannesburg. He says that should any leader fail to respond to the state president's invitation, this would delay the establishment of political stability and retard economic progess.

ANC Rejects Botha Proposals

MB020939 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text0) The ANC says P.W. Botha's reform measures will perpetuate apartheid. In a statement, the outlawed organization says the proposals to admit Africans to the President's Council is an attempt to give legitimacy to the apartheid institution. The statement says no genuine leader of the people will participate in what it calls such a treacherous charade.

Buthelezi: Speech 'Disappointing'

MB010907 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 85

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by chief minister's office Ulundi; for immediate release]

[Text] From Rudden, Durban — State President P.W. Botha's stated move towards including blacks in the President's Council was not a step towards power sharing, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Durban today.

In a press statement, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president described Mr Botha's address to the Cape National Party Congress last night as bitterly disappointing.

The state president must realise that the options for South Africa were real power sharing or revolution.

He said he believed he spoke for black South Africa in saying that, in his "weak performance" at the congress the state president had said only one thing blacks not heard before — and that was the announcement that he would in future "entertain" the idea of blacks being appointed to the President's Council.

Chief Buthelezi said the President's Council was an integral part of the tricameral parliament which blacks had rejected in part and in whole. The council was, in terms of the Constitution, "some kind of referee betwen whites, Coloureds and Indians" when the president himself decided that he needed a referee.

The President's Council had no authority to make decisions and black involvement in it was not a step towards power sharing, which was what "the name of the game" was all about.

He said nevertheless that he believed black South Africans would still accept statesmanship from Mr Botha in certain circumstances.

"We will rally behind any real reform; we will strengthen his arm if he moves towards power-sharing; we will stand up and be counted when it really matters that is when we should stand up to be counted.

President Botha had said that South Africa was a single state but had added that the four states which had already taken "independence" would be treated as independent states.

This made nonsense of his subsequent statement that he was committed to unversal franchise, Chief Buthelezi said.

"How can you have universal franchise when the electorate is not a universal electorate seeking to elect a government of the people's choice for the country as a whole?"

In this regard Mr Botha had spelt out the extent of his perception of the South African situation as one in which there was a political stalemate between blacks and whites. He had claimed that the new Constitution had worked, but then advocated black membership of the President's Council to make it work.

He had said it was unnecessary to make any statement about power sharing when power sharing was already a fact of life.

Chief Buthelezi warned: "If his brand of power sharing is a fact of life in South Africa, then we will be committed to an upward spiralling of violence and continued unrest." This was because his kind of power sharing had no meaning for 72 percent of the population.

Chief Buthelezi said he was particularly concerned about President Botha's statement that leaders must now choose — and not act so as to cover their rears against those who did not want to negotiate.

"I do not want to negotiate within the framework that the state president has thus far announced. Who in black South Africa needs to cover their rears against me?" he asked."

"If the state president is referring to those who do not want to negotiate within any framework, then he is specifically referring to me when he says there are leaders who wish to cover their rears".

But Chief Buthelezi said that ever since Inkatha was formed, and long before that as a black leader, he had shown that he was prepared to tackle the National Party head-on. He had now also clearly demonstrated that he was confident in tackling the ANC mission in exile head-on.

The reason why he was prepared to take on the National Party and the mission in exile was that it was in the country's best interests to do so.

"Having adopted my position, I cannot cover my rear with either the National Party or with the ANC's mission in exile, and this is a point that Mr P.W. Botha must now take.

"If the people are not with me, then I am wasting my time politically. If the people are not with Mr P.W. Botha, he is wasting his time politically. If the people are not with the ANC's mission in exile, they (the mission) are wasting their time politically."

Chief Buthelezi said: "When Mr P.W. Botha moves to real reform on fundamental levels, and leads this country to power-sharing, he will not find us lacking. He will also not find us lacking in being true South Africans and demanding real power-sharing."

UDF Statement

MB011508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF] today said the president, Mr P.W. Botha, showed total contempt for the feeling and aspirations of black people when he decided to include black people in the President's Council.

Commenting on Mr Botha's speech last night in Port Elizabeth, a statement by the acting publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said:

"Botha's Port Elizabeth speech is yet another indication that the nationalist government has not learned the elementary principle of democracy, that is, not to prescribe solutions for us without our consent or involvement.

"Once again he has reiterated that the necessary demand of our people, that is, one person one vote in a unitary South Africa, is not negotiable.

"We wish to remind Botha that this demand is universally accepted by, not only the majority of South Africa's people, but by the entire civilised world.

"Further, his commitment to the inclusion of blacks in the President's Council also shows his total contempt for the feelings and aspirations of our people.

"We must remind him yet again that the President's Council has long been rejected by us.

"The inclusion of a few blacks there will not confer any respectibility on it.

"Botha was also notably silent on the question of the brutal treatment of our people and the maltreatment of detainees at the hands of the security forces.

"In fact, by saying that their action was essential to protect the process of peaceful reform, he implicitly condoned their conduct."

AZASO President Comments

MB011644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA — "The speech by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Port Elizabeth last night had made no impact and was merely a sugar-coating for apartheid," the president of the Azanian Students Organization [AZASO], Mr Billy Ramogkgopa, said today.

Reacting to Mr Botha's speech at the Cape congress of the National Party, Mr Ramogkopa said in an interview in Durban it was clear the government was under pressure locally and internationally.

He said of the president's offer to involve blacks in the President's Council "The crucial thing is blacks are not part of deciding what is to be done.

"This is like a one-man chess game, whereas everyone knows that all the peoples leaders must participate in the decision-making process.

"As long as the authentic leaders have no say about what needs to be done and the black majority has no voice, there will be more violence — all because of apartheid and the government's refusal to crush apartheid." He said the government was "merely trying to patch up and renovate the cracks" in the apartheid system.

"The speech made no impact at all. The only people who will fall for this are those stooges of the government.

"This talk of reform is merely intended to sugar-coat apartheid," Mr Ramakgopa said.

SACC Leader

MB011444 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1, SAPA — The speech delivered by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, at the National Party's Cape Congress in Port Elizabeth last night said too little, the acting general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC] said today.

"Mr Botha said too little and indicated virtually no reform," said Mr Jan Vaughan, acting general secretary while Dr Beyers Naude is abroad.

"In the light of the fact that the majority of blacks want full participation in the government, the president's offer of involvement in the President's Council is not much," he said. The speech had not given him optimism about the future of blacks.

"The only shred of hope was that Mr Botha is now referring — fairly courageously — to a geographically united South Africa," Mr Vaughan said. The Anglican archbishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who flies to England this afternoon, was not available for comment.

Sowetan Editor

MB011407 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0550 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] We have more reaction to President Botha's speech to the National Party Congress in the Cape, in which he said he was committed to the principle of a United South Africa, one citizenship, and a universal franchise. Joe Latakgomo, the editor of *THE SOWETAN*, on the line to Jonathan Hargreaves.

[Begin recording] I, quite frankly, strain myself to try to detect something new in the state president's statement last night. I am afraid I was not able to find anything new.

I detected clearly the usual couching of apartheid in so many words, and I think that, again, the state president had an opportunity of at least convincing blacks that he really is determined to get blacks involved in the political situation in this country.

[Hargreaves] Do you think that blacks will accept participation on the state president's council?

[Latakgomo] Well, we have another problem there. When we, for instance, at the newspaper, told the government that there was a need for blacks to be included in the President's Council initially, the general attitude seemed to have been: Over our dead bodies. And now, they believe that it is possible to do this. Unfortunately, they will find that they will find very few people willing to participate in this.

[Hargreaves] But do you not see these steps as the most positive to date for reform?

[Latakgomo] Well, I quite frankly cannot see this as being anything positive at all. Clearly, there was a need right from the beginning for inclusion of blacks in the President's Council. And the fact that we were kicked [as heard] at the time has made it that much more difficult to want to participate now. And therefore you are probably going to find that people who had initially been willing to participate will not now easily come forward. And this is the problem that we are facing.

[Hargreaves] The state president has also indicated that he is prepared to talk to all black leaders, not just the elected ones. Do you not think that this will be well received among the black community?

[Latakgomo] Again, it depends on what the state president means by wanting to talk to blacks. I certainly would welcome the fact that the state president has said that he prepared to speak to all black leaders, not necessarily just political leaders. It is certainly something that we have been calling for. The more negotiation, the more talking we do, the less fighting there probably will be. [End recording]

Black Leaders Comment

MB011640 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] More reaction to the state president's latest reform proposals has been received from leaders of various sectors.

The mayor of Soweto, Mr Edward Kunene, says the government's moves to involve blacks in higher levels of decisionmaking will greatly increase the credibility of the new black local authorities. This arrangement, he said, would undoubtedly contribute to peaceful change in the country. The acting mayor of Mamelodi near Pretoria and national organizer of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, Mr (Zekale Ndhlazi), has also welcomed the announcement saying he is pleased that black urban communities will shortly have a say in policymaking. However, the chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthatho Motlana, said Mr Botha's announcement gave blacks no hope for the future. The announcement was also welcomed by the mayor of Wesselton near Ermelo, Mr (Solomon Hlatshwayo). He said the inclusion of blacks in the President's Council provided them with a forum at which they might give voice to their aspirations.

Favorable comment on Mr Botha's announcement was also received from several black community leaders in the Orange Free State and northern Cape.

P.W. Botha Defends Group Areas Act

MB021131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 2 SAPA — An attempt to have the Cape National Party Congress agree to discussing the Group Areas Act was thwarted by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, this morning.

Mr Botha told the congress that although he agreed with the sentiments of the proposer, Mr Jannie Momberg of Stellenbosch, that there was a need for frank discussions, he disagreed that the group areas act was discriminatory legislation.

Mr Momberg and a Mr Carstens both spoke against a resolution which in supporting the repeal of the Prohibition of mixed Marraiges Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, called on the government not to change the continued social, educational and constitutional structuring of own communities.

Mr Momberg, who spoke first after the resolution motivated from the floor, said that in nine visits abroad he had seen only a morbid and most negative image of South Africa. In spite of the problems, there were many people in Europe and the USA who were intensely interested in the survival of whites in South Africa. "They are sending us signals — even in the form of sanctions," he said.

"I plead with this congress that we must send a signal back to the world." It should send a signal to those people such as Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Helmut Kohl, who were prepared to stick their necks out.

This signal should indicate National Party determination to dismantle apartheid and to create a situation where cooperation and negotiation with reasonable blacks must become a reality. "We must look at the image that people hold of us and we must say that apartheid is a structure which cannot be undone overnight."

Mr Momberg said that after the repeal of the Mixed Marraiges Act and Section 16 of the Immorality Act, people were told they could marry whomever they wished but could not live where they wished.

He reminded the congress that when integrated sport was first mooted, people also anticipated disaster, while nothing in fact happened. "The only people that can remove the ugly parts of apartheid are those who put them on the statutes book.

"Make a firm declaration — we are removing apartheid," he said.

Mr Carstens then moved an amendment requesting the government to repeal the Group Areas Act "at a suitable time," and said it was one of the major obstacles in the way of negotiations in South Africa.

Mr Koos Terblanche of Outdsthoorn, who identified himself as a conservative nationalist, said attempts should not be made to squeeze ripe that which was not yet ready to be ripened. "I am being told I have to be sorry for everything I have done in the past," he said.

The National Party and its leaders had always done the right thing at the right time and what Mr Momberg and Mr Carstens were requesting would immediately lead to the next step of open schools as ones neighbour could not be denied access for his children to the nearest school. "I call on the state president to protect what is holy," he said to cheers from several sections of the floor.

The party chairman, Mr Chris Heunis, then informed the congress that the leader, Mr P.W. Botha, wished to enter the discussion at that stage. Mr Botha told Mr Momberg and Mr Carstens that the change they proposed would not satisfy South Africa's critics.

"If we think that we in South Africa can apply a policy that will do justice to all the population groups and also satisfy foreign countries, then we are day-dreaming," he said. "They want only one solution — we must abdicate and create a state as was done elsewhere in Africa where the white minority is overwhelmed without structures to protect its birthright.

"More than any other national leader I went out of my way to create an attitude of justice towards other groups. There is no sign of any appreciation for this spirit of justice which has come about.

"If other population groups have rights and a rightful claim to humanitarian treatment, then I say that the whites who in turn have their own minority groups, are also entitled to justice and to live [as] citizens of the country in the manner they choose." The repealed sex laws were removed because they were discriminatory, but the Group Areas Act was not, he said.

"It is not discrimination to protect black, coloured and Indian communities in their own areas and to give them property rights which they did not have before."

"Middle classes amongst the coloured, Indian and black communities have come into being that would not have done so otherwise," President Botha said.

In America and Britain where blacks moved into residential areas whites simply moved out, "and in Brixton and Birmingham they have another way of doing things," he said. "It is not shameful to have a law that says I will protect the rights of blacks, of coloured and Indians.

"In Durban during the recent unrest it is notable that it took place in townships that were mixed," he said.

The Group Areas Act was referred to the President's Council following complaints over the administration of it and improvements would be made without affecting the principle of separate residential areas. "Because on that hinges the entire cultural life of our people and our children's educational rights.

"While I support equal educational opportunities for all, I say that the white child is also entitled to have his education within his own cultural surroundings.

"We will not satisfy the world because it measures with a double standard.

"In the United States, President Ronald Reagan, who has much to say in his mispronouncing way about apartheid, is shoving Indians into reservations and entrusting all the affairs affecting their lives to a single bureau," Mr Botha said.

In Europe, "gastarbetters" were discrimated against continuously while their labour was being bought. "We are dealing with a hypocritical Western world.

"We will follow the road of justice but not to the point of suicide and the sooner we tell them that the better," President Botha said to a standing ovation from the floor.

The amendment was not put to the vote.

Botha Says No Improper Conduct by SADF Officers

MB012054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2044 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 1 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight rejected allegations that there was a prime facie case of improper conduct against senior SADF officers mentioned in captured RENAMO documents that Mozambique said proved South Africa had broken the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha was commenting in a statement issued in Pretoria on a call by the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] Mr Colin Eglin, for the officers concerned to be suspended from duty pending an urgent parliamentary inquiry into the Mozambican allegations.

"Your (Mr Eglin's) suggestion amounts to a violation of the (Nkomati) Accord," Mr Botha said.

"It is apparently your view that there is a prima facie case against the officers concerned. I reject this."

Mr Eglins statement, issued to the press today, was conveyed to in a telex to Mr Botha.

The state president said he was surprised that Mr Eglin had called for the temporary suspension of the officer.

"I have already investigated certain allegations and supplied information in connection with them in public," Mr Botha said.

"Further, the Nkomati Accord makes provision for procedures to be followed when differences arise. It surprises me that you are not aware of this and that you do not support the procedures laid down in the accord for investigations of this nature."

Netherlands Embasssy To Lose Diplomatic Immunity

MB011426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1425 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 1, SAPA — The South African Government is to withdraw its recognition of the diplomatic immunity of the Netherlands Embassy's old premises where Dutch fugitive Mr Klaas de Jonge has been evading arrest by security police since July 19.

In a note to the Netherlands Embassy in Pretoria today, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said recognition of the offices as diplomatic premises would be withdrawn one week from now, on October 8.

This latest move in the diplomatic crisis between the two governments means security police will then be able to enter the building and arrest Mr de Jonge, who was originally detained in July for alleged arms and ammunition smuggling for the banned African National Congress.

They will be able to do so immediately after midnight next Monday.

The Netherlands Embassy moved to new premises in a Pretoria suburb at the end of August, but extended its lease on the Nedbank offices in the city centre until midnight last night to give Mr de Jonge continued diplomatic immunity.

Yesterday and today Dutch Embassy spokesman insisted the offices would continue to be occupied by the political and economic sections in defiance of the landlord's request they move out.

In his note today, Mr Botha said his government reiterated its standpoint that a diplomatic mission could not be used to give refuge to a fugitive from justice.

"What makes the current situation so much worse is that the Netherlands Embassy has already moved to a new building.

"The only reason why a few offices have not been vacated by the embassy in the Nedbank Building is to give continued shelter to Mr de Jonge, in conflict with international law. These offices are in any way no longer being used for the purpose and functions of a diplomatic mission," he said.

The impending expiry of the lease on the offices on September 30 was proof the embassy had intended vacating them. Mr Botha said it was consequently not the intention to use the offices for usual diplomatic purposes any longer.

"In these circumstances, the South African Government has, to its regret, no other choice but to inform the Netherlands Embassy that recognition of the relevant offices as diplomatic offices will be withdrawn as from October 8," Mr Botha wrote.

A spokesman for the Netherlands Embassy declined to comment immediately on Mr Botha's note. It is understood the message will be conveyed to the Dutch Government before any statements are made.

Mr de Jonge managed to evade two security police officers after his original detention and slip into the embassy's reception area to seek refuge.

He was re-arrested shortly after, but a diplomatic row erupted with the Netherlands Government claiming diplomatic immunity had been violated and demanding the fugitives return.

On July 19, Mr Botha relented and Mr de Jonge was returned to sanctuary in the embassy, but a request was made at the same time that he be returned to face charges under the Arms and Explosives Act for alleged gun-running for the ANC.

An intensive behind the scenes series of negotiations between the two governments, including a meeting of legal experts from both sides in Geneva, but agreement could not be reached.

Mr de Jonge continued to camp among archive files guarded by two Dutch military policemen, while South African security police maintained a constant vigil on the pavement outside.

A complicating factor was the embassy's imminent move to new premises — a decision made long before the diplomatic crisis arose — on August 13.

South Africa refused a request to allow Mr de Jonge free passage to the new premises, so the embassy extended its lease on its old offices until the end of September to give the fugitive continued diplomatic shelter.

In the middle of September, Mr Botha turned down a request from his Netherlands counterpart, Mr Hans van den Broek, that Mr de Jonge stand trial in the Netherlands, that arbitration by a third party should be considered as an alternative and that the South African Government cooperate in transferring the fugitive to the new embassy premises.

Agreeing to a trial in the Netherlands would be a reflection on the integrity of the South African judicial system, Mr Botha said.

As the extended leases deadline approached yesterday, observers expected no sudden action from the South African side to arrest Mr de Jonge, although technically they were entitled to, and embassy staff stated they were not vacating the offices.

A lighter moment in the drama occurred a few minutes after midnight last night when, according to reports, policemen who had been on guard outside the building for days played a joke on waiting reporters and photographers by escorting one of their collegues, who was hidden under a blanket, out of the building and into a waiting car which sped off.

The hoax was quickly exposed, however, with an embassy spokesman stating emphatically that Mr de Jonge was still with them.

Mr de Jonge was later photographed smiling, as he leaned out of a second-floor window of the building.

Netherlands Rejects Withdrawal

MB020550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Radio Nederlands reports that the Netherlands Government has rejected the South African Government's withdrawal of its recognition of the diplomatic immunity of the Netherlands embassy's old premises in the Nedbank building in Pretoria, where the Netherlands fugitive, Mr Klaas de Jonge, is in hiding. The radio quoted a Netherlands Government spokesman as saying that the diplomatic immunity of the premises could not be lifted unilaterally. The spokesman said the government had received a note from South Africa in this regard.

Buthelezi Quotes ANC Call for Violence

MB271831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1747 GMT 27 Sep 85

["SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief ministers office, Ulundi]

[Text] The president of Inkatha Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, today urged black people to choose between his kind of nonviolent leadership and that of the ANC mission in exile which was demanding the sacrifice of black lives in a bloodbath in South Africa.

He affirmed before a vast Shaka Day audience in the black township of Umlazi, near here, that he remained committed to black liberations and to fighting the "hideous ideology of apartheid."

But he had decided to expose details of ANC mission in exile broadcasts aimed at making the country ungovernable and creating a situation in black politics of life-and-death issues which individuals face as they are stoned to death, stabbed and hacked to death, beaten and kicked to death and burnt to death.

The KwaZulu chief minister said virtually every black, and huge numbers of Indian, coloured and white South Africans, agreed that apartheid was "altogether a hideous instrument of oppression which must be abolished for the scourge that it is."

And he said that by far the majority of those who rejected apartheid also rejected totalitarian government and any form of government which relied on force rather than consensus.

But one of the most damaging things apartheid had done for nearly four decades was systematically to divide and rule and destroy the very democratic process on which the salvation of the country depended.

There [words indistict] no just society without democracy, but there would be no democracy in South Africa unless democratic (as opposed to chaotic, violent) opposition to apartheid triumphed.

"In virtually every part of Africa we have seen that military victories lead to military governments which have grave difficulty in becoming democratic."

Chief Buthelezi said the vast majority of black South Africans were struggling for liberation because they wanted a race-free, democratic society with all the recognised civilised freedoms and, in particular, equality of opportunity. This was what the time-honoured struggle for liberation was all about.

But he made it clear with quotations from its various broadcasts, that this was not the kind of South Africa the ANC's mission in exile wanted.

The quoted excerpts emphasised the mission in exile's prime aim of making the country ungovernable, praised those who were engaged in murder, arson and looting and called on blacks to intensify "the elimination of all collaborators from our nation.

"The whole country must go up in flames," one recent broadcast had said. Another, on September 2 from Addis Ababa Radio Freedom, said approvingly: "Compatriots, the entire black townships of our country, from the northern Transvaal down to the Cape, are being engulfed by the flames of the revolution".

The same broadcast said, "We have now to take the battle right into their (the whites) kitchens and bedrooms." It spoke of the false white sense of security which enabled "the racist Botha... to shout arrogantly from the rooftops, in defiance of the whole world, that white domination would never be ended in this country."

A later broadcast from the same source had said: "Police and soldiers must be killed even when they are at their homes. What we are doing against their black colleagues in other areas must be done against white police and soldiers too. All must be attacked whether they are in uniform or not.... The angels of death who have murdered thousands and thousands of our people must be made to pay for their crimes.

"(We) call on the oppressed to take up this call and make the entire country uncomfortable for all of us if need be. Let there be a state of emergency all over, including white area."

Chief Buthelezi quoted at length from similar mission in exile pleas, including those calling for his assassinations, and several which made it evident that this arm of the ANC considered him and the Inkatha organisation, with its paid-up membership of more than a million and its commitment to non-violent but radical democratic reform, the major obstacle to its goal of communistic totalitarianism.

"They are actually telling ordinary black South Africans to kill other black South Africans," the Inkatha leader said. "They have run away from the South African Army and the South African police and are hiding behind children who have to face police brutality as they use sjamboks, police dogs, rubber bullets, birdshot and even bullets which are loaded to kill. Now they were trying to get black South Africans to expand on the orgy of killing. They were making even more suicidal demands.

"They are urging black South Africans to leave their townships to go into white areas where, as we know, the police and Army have complete freedom of movement and where the majority of white households are in fact armed."

Chief Buthelezi said he was revealing what the ANC mission in exile was saying so that people in this country could judge for themselves.

"I say to you that I am not prepared to lead black South Africans into one shameful defeat by violence after another."

He said blacks were not afraid to use violence. They knew there was such a thing as a just war. "But I say clearly to the world that black South Africans will not turn to supporting violence en masse while there is yet one non-violent action which could succeed."

Chief Buthelezi said the mission in exile had no mandate from ordinary black South Africans to escalate violence in the streets and turn black brother and sister against each other. It had no mandate even for the armed struggle against the South African Government.

"Black South Africans know that Mr P.W. Botha is the most powerful man in Africa and that he can direct the most efficient killing army on the continent against whomsoever he desires.

"We have seen in the past few days how they have brazenly stormed into Angola, hardly before the echo of the world's outrage after the Cabinda and Gaberone raids had subsided.

"It is madness to declare an armed struggle that you cannot win. That position may change some time in the future, but for more than 25 years it has been a fact of life that the armed struggle cannot win. Black South Africans know this."

Chief Buthelezi spoke of his own early days in the ANC under the late Nobel Peace prizewinner, Chief Albert Lutuli, who was his mentor and who — with people like Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela — had urged him to return to Mahlabathini and take up his hereditary chieftainship.

He said that chief Lutuli's widow, Mrs Nokukhanya Lutuli, "that grand old lady of the South African struggle" knew more than anyone the inner thinking and the feelings of the great former ANC leader.

"Let me quote what she herself now says:

"Like my husband, I am sick and tired of violence. Albert worked towards a better South Africa by negotiation, not by the barrel of the gun, which the ANC is today doing. It makes me very sad indeed. I am glad my husband has not lived to see what is happening to the present-day ANC."

Chief Buthelezi said that he was a black South African proud of being engaged in a struggle for liberation and proud to be in the forefront of the battle against apartheid.

He simply would not be dictated to by South African exiles who sat "drinking whiskey in safe places in the capitals of the world," where they plotted how to get more black South African children to kill each other.

They were burning with shame because President Samora Machel had had to ask them to leave Mozambique, because they no longer had strongholds in Botswana and Lesotho and because they had been kicked out of Swaziland.

"And now they are trying to save face by making black children murderers in their employ. This, my brothers and sisters, is my judgement. I am not gloating over their misfortunes. I lament only the fact that I should be used to cover up this record of failure."

Chief Buthelezi said he now asked publicly, "in front of the whole world," what black South Africans, thought.

Did they think he should direct their children to stone, maim, kill and burn people alive? Did they believe the ANC mission in exile had the authority from the people to get ordinary blacks in this country to kill people with whom they disagreed politically? These were the crucial questions to be faced.

He said that the ANC mission behaved like a government in exile and that its members intended returning to establish a revolutionary government in South Africa which they themselves would control. But the blunt truth was that Inkatha was living proof that they were wrong.

"Inkatha, with its membership now over a million strong, is dominated by people like yourselves...ordinary black South Africans who are peasants and workers."

It was a massive force commited to change through non-violent means and through the politics of negotiation and it was succeeding where the mission in exile had failed. The mission in exile could not prevent Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei from accepting "so-called independence:"

But all knew that were it not for his leadership and Inkatha, the government would by now have succeeded in making KwaZulu "so-called independent."

It was because Inkatha had succeeded where the mission had failed that the mission in exile had ordered his execution and ordered black South Africans, "some of whom are to be found in the United Democratic Front and in organisations such as AZASO [Azanian Students Organization] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], to petrol-bomb your homes and to subvert your children."

Chief Buthelezi said Inkatha had a massive strength which could not be threatened by divisive tactics "in which the mission in exile mimics the country's apartheid bosses by trying to divide and rule."

He said, "even today I can hold out the hand of friendship to (ANC leader) Oliver Tambo. I say to him: Stop playing this divisive role...work for the unity of black South Africa...for God's sake accept that the only unity we will ever have is a unity based on a multi-strategy approach."

South Africa faced two possible tragedies, Chief Buthelezi said. One was the possibility of Mr P.W. Botha going down in history as the white leader who was on the threshold of bringing about a race-free, democratic society, but failed.

The other was that Mr Oliver Tambo could go down in history as the ANC mission in exile leader who failed to become a statesman and kept that organisation out of participating in the people's victory.

But, Chief Buthelezi said, "It is the people who will triumph in the end, and Inkatha is rooted in the people's power and is driving to victory with the people."

From Roy Rudden, Durban. Ends.

PFP Spokesman Welcomes Announcement on Education

MB271452 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1356 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg Sep. 27, SPA — The Progressive Federal Party [UDF] spokesman on national education, Mr Horace van Rensburg, said in Johannesburg today that the PFP welcomed the minister of national education's announcement that black universities and technikons would in future be represented on the respective committees by principals of these institutions.

"We urge the minister to immediately scrap all remaining apartheid provisions from tertiary education and to grant the right to these institutions to admit students irrespective of race or colour," Mr van Rensburg said.

In a statement, he said this would have two very important advantages for South Africa;

Firstly, it would allow the future leaders at all levels of our society to develop inter-racial understanding and skills of communication while acquiring tertiary education.

"Secondly, it would make a major contribution to solving South Africa's trained manpower problems."

Mr van Rensburg also welcomed the single Education Ministry which Mr F.W. de Klerk had announced yesterday.

"However," said Mr van Rensburg, "it does not go far enough. All aspects of the education of all race groups should be under one ministry and not rigidly segregated according to race, as at present under the tri-cameral system of parliaments.

"In this system separate ministers of education and culture and separate departments of education and culture administer segregated schools for the different race groups."

He said the government should attempt to understand that "we will never achieve inter-racial understanding and unity as long as our children are segregated at school, since this prevents the development of effective skills of communication and co-operation between children from different racial backgrounds in their formative years and before they become poisoned by race prejudice."

Mr van Rensburg welcomed the announcement regarding private schools and urged the minister to free those schools of all apartheid provisions.

"This would allow them to admit pupils from all race groups and it could relieve the goverment of the imagined embarrassment and problems which they believe would result from opening all schools to all races at this stage.

"It would give the private sector the opportunity of establishing a large number of private schools where essential inter-racial contact can take place and mutual understanding and respect can develop.

"The minister rather plaintively said that the public had not understood fully the significance of his new department."

Mr van Rensburg said: "The government should learn the fundamental lesson that it is unproductive and unwise to bring about reform so reluctantly and so cautiously that to the public outside and the world at large it seems as if they are not changing.

"It does not bluff the right-wing to whom any reform looks like a leap into chaos but only succeeds in disappointing the public who yearn for real reform and convinces our critics abroad that we are not serious about reform.

"In this way the government and South Africa does not get the credit it deserves for its reform initiatives," Mr van Rensburg said.

UDF Not To Call Strike on Day of Prayer

MB011544 Johannesberg SAPA in English 1422 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA — While the United Democratic Front [UDF] supports the spirit of the churchs call by for a day of prayer on October 9, the organisation will not call for a stayaway from work by UDF members.

A statement issued in Johannesburg today by the acting publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said: "The UDF will not call for a work stayaway on October 9.

"We have been advised by the organisers of the national day of prayer that their call is essentially directed at Christians, even though they would welcome the support of people of other faiths.

"We nevertheless support the spirit of the call and give it our full blessing.

"We also call on all South Africans, irrespective of their religious affiliation, to observe the day in a manner which is befitting."

Durban Detainees Released Without Being Charged

MB271442 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A number of political detainees have been released in Durban without being charged. Carmel Rickard reports:

Natal Indian Congress [NIC] executive member (Pravin Gordon) has been freed from detention. He spent 30 days under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. It was (Gordon's) second detention, and he has now spent a total of 191 days under Section 29. Immediately after his release, he said he held House of Delegates Minister Amichand Rajbansi and his fellow ministers responsible for both his detention and those of his colleagues in the NIC, Billy Nair and Farouk Meer. (Gordon) claims these detentions were the result of Rajbansi's allegations that the NIC and UDF [United Democratic Front] were behind recent unrest in Inanda and other Durban areas. Other newly released Durban detainees are an executive member of the Natal Organization of Women, Nasiswe Mdlala, community leader Ian Mkhize, and trade unionist Ronnie Khoza.

Ciskeian Police Reportedly Assault Funeral Mourners

MB012028 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1918 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] King Williams Town Oct 1 SAPA — Reporters watched Ciskeian police sjambok mourners at a funeral in Dimbaza township, King Williams Town today, SAPA's correspondent reported.

The funeral was for a former ANC member, Mr Joe Gentse. Mr Gentse, a former Robben Island prisoner, died last week and was buried today. A court order would not allow burial on Saturday.

His brother, Mr Sine Gentse, said police assaulted people who attended a vigil last night. He also alleged that before the start of the funeral today, police arrested a youth at the home of the bereaved family.

He said police would not allow a service at the Anglican church, and instructed mourners to go to the cemetery. A few mourners went to the cemetery while others were turned away.

Mr Sine Gentse said about 17 riot policemen wielding sjamboks assaulted women, men and youths. Reporters also witnessed the incident, after which the mourners were taken away in police trucks.

Meanwhile, there was a stayaway in the industrial area of Gambaza in response to a call to enable the workers to attend Mr Gentses' funeral.

Further on UWC Unrest, Foreign TV Crews' Arrest

MB011803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1949 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 1 SAPA — Two students were shot by police allegedly using live ammunition, and several journalists arrested during unrest at the University of the Western Cape [UWC] today.

The violence began after a student rally called to discuss the reopening of schools attended by about 3500 people on the campus this morning. At about 2pm, as the rally broke up, a group of about 200 chanting youths gathered at the main gate to the campus.

A passing bus was stoned and police, who had been waiting nearby in three casspirs, took up a position opposite the gate in Modderdam Road. Several stones were thrown at the police, who retaliated by firing teargas into the campus.

The youths, some of whom wore cloth masks and carried dustbin lids and a fire extinguisher, regrouped and were dispersed several times by the police firing teargas. On one occasion, a teargas canister rolled into a university building, sending students and staff fleeing in panic.

At about 3pm, an 18-year-old student was shot in the leg with what UWC anglican chaplain Rev Colin Jones, who took him to a doctor, said was "definitely" live ammunition.

UWC SRC [student representative council] members warned students to "watch out for policemen pointing smallarms."

Shortly afterwards the police, who had warned students through a loudhailer that if the stone-throwing continued they would "come in and get you," dismantled a roadblock of concrete cylinders erected by students at the gate and entered the campus.

Police chased and caught several students, and also arrested members of three foreign television crews — CBS, WTN and NBS. Capital Radio reporter Rafik Rohan and a French photographer were also reported to have been taken in.

The second shooting occurred just after 4pm, when the situation had calmed down to a great extent and the police had again withdrawn to a position on the other side of Modderdam Road.

A group of youths, one of whom was wearing a mask with the words "Free Mandela" on it, were stopping motorists in the university grounds and asking them for "a rand for petrol." Some of the motorists refused, while others gave money.

Abruptly, a shot rang out, and one of the youths fell to the ground bleeding from his head. A group of pressmen who had been sitting next to a car a few metres away fled for cover as the youth was helped away by friends. Five policemen ran onto the campus to arrest the youth, but he escaped into university buildings. He later showed pressmen a deep, narrow wound across the top of his head, and said he was "just talking to my friend" when he was shot.

The violence appeared to have died down completely shortly before 5pm.

SADF members, who arrived in two armoured personnel carriers midway through the afternoon, took an active part in the arrests.

Two Wounded in Police Gunfire; School Set Alight

MB020644 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0620 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 2, SAPA — The following is the 8am unrest situation report issued by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"In Zwelentemba near Worcester, a black male was wounded and admitted to hospital under guard after an incident during which police dispersed a stonethrowing mob with shotgun fire.

"In the black residential area of Stutterheim, police arrested 36 black males and 17 black females during an incident in which farm implements were set alight and destroyed.

"In Kwazakele near Port Elizabeth, unknown arsonists set a school alight causing extensive damage.

"In Lamontville near Durban, a black male was wounded by police and admitted to hospital under guard, following an attack on members of the SA Police by a panga-wielding mob of blacks.

"In Soshanguve near Pretoria, police arrested a black male during a stonethrowing incident in which a mob of blacks stoned police vehicles."

Police Report Arrest of TV Crew, Other Incidents

MB011658 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1650 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA — Following is the South African police "situation report" for the period 8pm [as received] to 6pm today.

"Soweto — One black male was slightly injured and arrested by a security guard of the West Rand Development Board after throwing stones at a municipal vehicle.

"Bethal, eastern Transvaal — Two black females were slightly injured during a petrol bomb incident at the house of a member of the SA police.

"Umlazi, near Durban — One black male was shot and injured and one black male arrested. They were in possession of petrol bombs.

"Bellville South, (a coloured area), three incidents were reported:

" — One black male was presumably hit and is presumably injured, when police had to act to disperse a stonethrowing mob.

" — Police arrested seven white males and one colured male (a television crew) for hindering them in the performance of their duties.

" — Two coloured males were arrested for public violence."

Soweto Youths Attack Shoppers, Destroy Goods

MB012100 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 1 SAPA — Groups of Soweto youths yesterday attacked people who had bought groceries and other items from shops in Johannesburg and destroyed their goods.

The youths positioned themselves along the main roads used by taxis and buses in Orlando West, Dube Village and Mofolo.

There was chaos as people with parcels scattered all over trying to avoid being caught. Those who fell into the hands of the youths were thrashed with belts and their groceries destroyed.

The attacks followed the call by the consumer boycott committee that black people must not buy from white-owned businesses. Over the past two weeks, the call was not enforced as some people were seen carrying parcels which were bought from shops in town. Until yesterday, it seemed as though the boycott had died a natural death.

In Diepkloof yesterday, PUTCO [Public Transportation Company] bus commuters were forced to walk long distances to their homes when buses did not enter the township. The buses ran only as far as the outskirts and commuters disembarked on the Soweto freeway.

There was confusion because it seemed as if there was no unrest in Diepkloof. The SADF patrolled the township while taxi operators conducted a brisk business transporting the "marooned" commuters.

In the white city Jabavu, police were called to disperse groups of youths who were allegedly intimidating people who wished to attend the Soweto homemakers festival. Festival security men rushed to the police stationed at the showgrounds and told them that some youths were threatening people who were paying at the entrance. When the police got to the entrance the youths disappeared into the backyards of nearby houses.

Businessmen Anger Botha; Nuclear Potential Viewed

PM020945 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Sep 85 p 4

[AFP report: "Lively Debate On Meeting Between Businessmen and ANC"]

[Text] The meeting which took place in Zambia on Friday 13 September between leading South African businessmen and officials of the African National Congress [ANC] prompted a new condemnation from head of state Botha who told the pro-government newspaper *BEELD*: "Of course I cannot prevent the businessmen from having discussions with these people if they so desire. But I do not know if they are going to achieve anything other than to show signs of weakness to South Africa's enemies," he said.

For his part, Federick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] (white liberal opposition), thinks that these talks could be the first steps in a policy of negotiation which his party wants.

The Unified Democratic Front (which comprises some 700 anti-apartheid organizations) and the Black Consciousness Movement stated, for their part, that they will give their view on the Zambian talks later.

A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organization stated that the businessmen met with the ANC to "safeguard capitalism's interests in an unjust society."

The situation was relatively calm on Sunday 15 September while the debate was developing on the businessmen's initiative which was commented on at length in the national press.

The 746 black pupils arrested in Soweto last week were released after their parents had promised not to allow them to boycott lessons.

Two Nuclear Bombs Per Year

An article which appeared in the magazine *OPTIMA* published by the Anglo-American Corporation has created a sensation.

South Africa is in a position to manufacture two nuclear bombs per year using fuel produced by a secret uranium enrichment factory, Mr David Fisher, a former assistant director general of the IAEA, who was also a South African diplomat, states in that publication. According to him South Africa has three nuclear reactors in service which are the subject of examinations by IAEA experts. The Valindaba experimental site near Hartebeespoort Dam (Transvaal Province), could produce enough enriched uranium for the manufacture of several nuclear devices.

The IAEA inspectors are not authorized to visit those installations.

South Africa's capacity to manufacture nuclear bombs is regarded by many countries, "and especially by the African nations, as a means of intimidation," Mr Fisher noted, adding however that the possible use of the nuclear bomb by Pretoria is scarcely plausible in the absence of a "credible target."

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB010901 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 29 September quotes Dr Anton Rupert, world economist and industrialist, as saying "P.W. Botha must take the lead. He is the man of the moment. Mangosuthu Buthelezi is a man of peace and should not be left in the lurch." Rupert's respect for Buthelezi is underlined by his view of the ANC. He says: "I do not accept that discussions should only be held with Mandela and not Buthelezi. I trust Buthelezi and I prefer a man of peace to a militant." Rupert says it is very difficult to bring about change without experiencing risks. "I believe one should anticipate problems, but this is difficult in a democracy." Rupert ascribes the present unrest directly to unemployment. He also notes that one must realize that southern Africa, from the Cape to Katanga, Walvis Bay to Maputo, is economically interdependent. "We are not always liked, but we are respected."

In another article in the same issue Rupert is quoted as saying he believes the Swiss canton system is the only answer to South Africa's constitutional issues. "Apartheid should be buried and this should be made known worldwide." On the methods being used in the present unrest, he warns that at the moment a generation of riotous people is being created. "It is now more serious than war," he says.

In an editorial in the same issue *RAPPORT* says "as expected and forecast, the Soviet Union is taking advantage of happenings in southern Africa to reestablish its prestige and influence following the agreements reached between South Africa and Angola at Lusaka and with Mozambique at Nkomati." The Russian fleet is now rounding the Cape of Good Hope for no reason. These ships have visited Luanda and will probably visit Maputo. The U.S. Government has expressed concern at the involvement of Soviet fighting soldiers in Angola. But is this enough, it asks. No one expects Western countries to become directly involved in the southern African conflict, "but South Africa should be given the opportunity to put its house in order as a prerequisite for healthy relations with its neighbors." The actions of Western countries are making it very difficult for South Africa. "Therefore," it concludes, "it can be candidly said that no matter how good the intentions of Western countries toward South Africa are, they are playing directly into the hands of the Russian strategy."

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 September says in an editorial "education is one of South Africa's most dividing factors." Therefore the latest announcement by Minister F.W. de Klerk is a milestone in the country's educational history. The introduction of a multiracial education council means that the country's people will be consulted on education planning in future. Concluding, it says "the new dispensation will not cause quick dramatic change. Tension surrounding black education must first be defused, but it is a strong base on which to build."

Hannes de Wet reports in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 30 September that the National Convention Alliance has been quietly picking up support since its establishment last week. De Wet quotes Jules Browde, chairman of the alliance's steering committee, as saying: "I'm very encouraged. Although they don't want to be publicly named, the most unlikely travelling partners have privately expressed their support." Browde said the alliance was going to try to make its steering committee as representative as possible. "We still have many problems to overcome. There are organizations which are suspicious of others and personalities who don't want to be publicly liked, but the signs are there," he said.

THE STAR reports in the same edition that "more than 1,000 parents, teachers and students from Cape Town's townships" on Sunday urged Minister of Development, Aid and Education Dr Gerrit Viljoen to meet them to discuss student demands and attempt to end the current class boycott. The call was made at a mass meeting of the Parent's Action Committee in Guguletu it says. The audience also supported a call for the boycott to continue until student demands are met.

"The question is increasingly being asked whether the government is in control of the police force or whether individual members are acting according to their own dictates," Bruce Cameron reports in the same edition of *THE STAR*. There have been repeated stories "about the Conservative Party [CP] holding sway in the police force and undermining discipline. Whether the CP is playing any covert role is almost impossible to establish, but overtly, in public statements, it has clearly attempted to sow dissension by criticising the Government for placing too many restraints on the police," Cameron says. Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange has rejected claims that more than 40 percent of the police force support the CP, but says he "does not question a policeman's political affiliation so long as he remains loyal to the force and the government of the day." "However, there is known to be concern among senior Government members about the affiliations of some policemen," Cameron reports, and some middleranking policemen have recently been reprimanded for their political activities. Koos van der Merwe, a CP security forces spokesman says one reason for CP support in the police force is that the government places too much restraint on the officers. "The average policeman is dissatisfied with the restraint. They are frustrated because they cannot deal firmly with hooligans who put fire to innocent black people and their property," he said. Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party is, however, "convinced there are areas where the Government has lost control of the police force, such as in the Eastern Cape," Cameron says. He quotes MTES Mrs Suzman as saying: "It is not clear whether some police actions however have tacit approval or whether the Government just cannot do anything about it. Mr Le Grange says he will and does take action, but there is no evidence of it. There are very few dismissals and then only on very serious charges." There is little doubt that there will be increased pressure put on Le Grange to exercise stronger restraint on the police and to reveal what orders they are under, Cameron says, and "senior policemen acknowledge the concern of ordinary people about police action is growing."

Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, said Sunday that "our greatest ally for reform in South Africa is the State President, Mr P.W. Botha," *THE STAR* reports in another article. Rajbansi, whose party is the majority party in the House of Delegates, said he was aware of criticisms that his party is too closely associated with the National Party, but added: "We are not going to disagree with the Nats just because they are Nats. And we will not disagree with the Nats just to please a certain white political party." Rajbansi said he favored a federal solution to South Africa's political future. "I believe that all leaders within a particular area should get together and come out with a blueprint to find a regional solution for a federal option," he said.

In its editorial in the same edition *THE STAR* says there can be no halfway measures in scrapping influx control, "one of the most hated aspects of apartheid." For the government's promises on this issue to have any meaning, "the system must go in its entirety. Any 'phasing out' period must be minimal." The move towards the cities is "irresistable," the editorial notes. Whether or not the law forbids it, urbanization is necessary, and "South Africa's prolonged unwillingness to accept and plan for urbanisation is a major underlying cause of township unrest."

Gary van Staden reports in the same edition: "The small north-eastern Cape town of Queenstown is being slowly strangled by a black consumer boycott which is now entering its seventh week with no sign of a let-up." The town's economic situation was hurt even more by a 2-day worker stayaway last week that was "almost 100 percent effective," he adds. "The boycott has been very effective and very well organised," Mr A.S. du Plessis, the local Chamber of Commerce spokesman, told Van Staden. A number of businesses, especially takeaway food outlets and bottle stores, are really struggling, Du Plessis said, and quite a few businesses "have had to close down here." Attempts at negotiation between the town's business and commercial leaders and the boycott committee had broken down, Du Plessis says, because "it is not really about local issues. The boycott is political and that is out of our hands." Du Plessis said the boycott has put a severe strain on race relations in the town. "I think a lot of goodwill has disappeared and we know that the alienation is great because there are many people who want to do irrational things, militant things, but, of course the chamber (of commerce) cannot approve," he told Van Staden.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 30 September reports that the SADF "which set up complaint offices in seven black townships on the Reef, may withdraw the service because of the poor response from residents." Chris van der Westhuizen, assistant Citizen Force manpower liaison officer on the Witwatersrand, told the newspaper "it looked like people had no complaints against the SADF and that the service could be stopped."

"Leaders of the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) which had arranged weekend meetings on the present schools crisis, are believed to have been detained," the *SOWETAN* reports in another article. "The families of Mr Isaac Mogase and Mr Vusi Khanyile, both exective members of SCA, said they were detained in pre-dawn raids on their Diepkloof homes on Saturday." Police have not confirmed the detention of the two men, the article says.

Commenting in its editorial on recent faction fighting between the United Democratic Front and Inkatha, the *SOWETAN* says, "there is very little rational throught and action" in these incidents, because members of these organizations are following personalities, not the "thoughts and ideals in those organisations." They are ready to annihilate anything and anybody who differs with the leader of their choice, the editorial says. "Black organisations need to know the meaning of the democracy that they want to create. They should learn to win support, not force it. Unless the killings stop, we will see the goal of liberation receding with each step we take," it says. "We will know the true leader of black South Africa by measuring the steps that aspirants to the title take towards stopping this masochistic violence," it ends.

The same edition of the *SOWETAN* carries the full page statement signed by 91 businessmen and chief executives of major corporations which urges support for the "politics of negotiation."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 30 September reports: "Full-page statements in weekend newspapers, condemning apartheid, are designed to distance big business from government, say businessmen who signed the statements." A spokesman told *BUSINESS DAY*: "It is meant to overcome the notion commonly held in the black community that business exists hand-in-glove with government and that there is an unholy alliance of exploitative capitalism and ugly apartheid. "When asked about the statement, Premier Group chairman Tony Bloom said: "Big business has made a very clear statement of where it stands ... which indicates a shift in the broad spectrum of business opinion." Missing from the list of signatories are top officials of the country's major Afrikaans-controlled corporations such as SANLAM, Rembrandt and Old Mutual, the article nots. "A spokesman said the statement had been sent to 120 leading companies and businessmen on September 10. Nearly 30 had declined to sign."

In the same edition Peter Wallington reports his discussion with Dr Ken Hartshorne, retired member of the Department of Bantu Education and former member of the De Lange Commission on Education. Education has to be seen in a political, social, and economic context, Hartshorne told Wallington. For education reform to be successful, "society must change to accommodate the change." The present troubles can be traced back to the Bantu Education Act of 1953, Hartshorne says, when "racial segregation was rigidly applied and education assumed political overtones." The government now says black education must be depoliticized, but "they politicised it in the first place." A main problem with the segregated education policy is the inequitable allocation of resources. "There are more than five times as many black pupils as white," Hartshorne says, "but the budget for whites has been nearly twice that for blacks." Black facilities are poor and teachers are inadequately trained, he said, noting that the percentage of pupils passing matric has dropped from 76 to 48 percent since 1978. The emergence of slogans like "liberation more important than education" shows that many youngsters are embittered. "Education has passed them by and they have nothing to lose through violence," Harthshorne says. The government "missed a great opprtunity" when it ignored the De Lange commission's recommendations for a single ministry of education and a non-racial council of education to advise and work with the Department of Education, he noted. The result has been "a crisis of confidence in black education on the part of parents and pupils." The children do not need the Congress of South African Students or anyone else to point out their problems, he says. "If there weren't real issues there would be nothing to work with."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 30 September says in its editorial, "Many people do not give Chief Buthelezi enough credit for his peaceful approach; we do not think the Government does enough to draw Chief Buthelezi into the negotiating process." "We believe he has a vital contribution to make to the finding of acceptable solutions" to the unrest, the editorial says, and while the Government cannot reach an accommodation with Chief Buthelezi alone, "nobody can underestimate the importance of having Chief Buthelezi on the side of peaceful change."

In Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 28 September, Columnist Dawie in his "From My Political Pen" column, says the greatest test for American foreign policy is apparently whether the Americans can succeed in "rolling back communism", as President Reagan promised some time ago. "There are several test arenas for this goal, but for southern Africa the most important is certainly Angola," the column adds. Here, it says, the Reagan administration undertook, as part of a settlement in South-West Africa, to get rid of the communist mercenaries, the Cubans, from Angola. Western reaction to Red plans to wipe out the pro-western UNITA has been muted, athough audible. And this, despite the scrapping of the so-called Clarke Amendment. As always, credulous Westerners play an important role in the perceptions of the media, which play such an important part in America. At present it is fashionable in much of American media to represent everything South African as the worst evil. "Will these media perceptions also prove decisive in Angola in regard to the American will to put an end to communist expansion?" it asks. For southern Africa, this is of great importance, just as it is important for South Africa that Americans are clear on whether in this country they want something much worse. The column concludes: "if the Kremlin's plans succeed in Angola, the radicals in South Africa, with their strong communist ties, will be greatly encouraged. Is that what the Reagan administration wants in this part of the world?"

Johannesburg *DER VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 27 September in an editorial says the black population of Soweto this week saw a different face of the so-called oppressive apartheid regime, when Dr Willie van Niekerk, minister of national health and population development, handed over 25 tons of food for relief among starving blacks. This is a new image for the authorities, in contrast to that of tearsmoke and rubber bullets, "and it is a truer reflection of the government's good intentions for blacks. We believe it will help to win the hearts of the people, especially for the sake of peace and negotiation," the paper concludes.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper says now that the British Government has also bowed to pressure, the circle of Western countries imposing sanctions against this country is complete, and the fact that at least three of them were forced into imposing sanctions against their will indicates how strong the pressure is. "It also shows that South Africa overestimated its importance in Western eyes in terms of its minerals, the Cape sea route, and its loyal Western anticommunism. Apparently the West does not think we are as important as we think they should." The paper adds that, while accepting that the real intentions of the British and other governments' actions are aimed at promoting reform, it must be remembered that the next round will be at the United Nations. "If the United Nations approves sanctions against South Africa, these will not be lifted until an ANC government is in power here. It will be a repeat of Rhodesia." And the West must bear in mind that they will not even then have won the gratitude of Africa.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Announces Liqoqo, Security Changes

MB021049 Mbabane Domestic Service in Siswati 1030 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Address by Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi — live]

[Text] To the nation, here is what the monarch has sent me to deliver. Firstly, the monarch deemed it fit to retire some members of Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State] effective 1 October. These are Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini and George Msibi. Secondly the commissioner of police was given the sack [as heard]. He is Mr Majaji Simelane. The monarch will decide whom to appoint.

The monarch also made these appointments to the Swaziland police force: Sandile Mdiniso becomes the commissioner of the Royal Swaziland Police effective 1 October; his deputy will be Dan Dlamini, who assumes his duties effective 1 October. These are the people who are now in charge of the police. All orders concerning police rests with them: Mdiniso and Dan Dlamini.

Finally there were appointments to the prison service: Abel Nxumalo has been appointed by the monarch to the commissioner of prisons effective 1 October. His deputy is Dan Dinabantu Mkhonta effective 1 October.

I hope, my people, you understand what I am saying; the monarch saw fit to make these changes to ensure the peace of the country. The monarch saw fit that these changes be made to ensure peace and quiet and healthy progress. My countrymen! Nkosi! [Royal salute]

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Notes Wish For Unity Talks with ZAPU

MB300810 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The 5-year development plan to be announced in January will include the provision of dams to supply water for winter irrigation scheme. Comrade Robert Mugabe, who spoke at an election victory celebration for the Chitungwiza and Zengezi contituencies yesterday, said the dams will enable the farmers to use their land twice a year, thereby increasing agricultural production. He pointed out that the government realizes that agriculture is the backbone of the country, hence the recent increases in the price of agricultural produce.

Comrade Mugabe also revealed that the 5-year development plan will include the building of houses, roads, and schools. The prime minister reiterated that all children have a right to education and urged parents to send them to secondary school from where they can be engaged as apprentices or have better chances of finding jobs. He added that the government aims to get every work place to ascertain whether its policies are being implemented. Comrade Mugabe said some employers make their employees work for more that 8 hours a day, thereby flouting the regulations stipulated by the government.

Comrade Mugabe made it clear that it has always been the government's wish to hold unity talks with PF-ZAPU, because there has to be peace in the country. He assured the nation that it will be informed about developments in the unity talks from time to time.

Radio Truth Cites ZNA Losses in Mozambique

MB301122 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] We have some more information concerning combined Zimbabwe National Army, ZNA, — FAM [Mozambique Armed Force] attacks on insurgent's base area in the Gorongosa region. Over a 10-day period, up to the end of the first week in September, the ZNA lost 55 vehicles through mines and ambushes. There is no doubt that the approaches to the Renamo headquaters had been extensively mined and a heavy toll was exacted on our assault forces. The price was high for the limited success achieved. There were less than 1,000 insurgents in the base at the time of the attack and most of these withdrew to other temporary sanctuaries.

In fact, since the main assault ended, over half the skirmishes that have taken place were intitiated by Renamo. The MNR tactical dispositions were similar to those employed by ZANLA forces in the liberation war. There was a string of villages around the Gorongosa base, to give early warning of any impending attack. No doubt this why the inner hub of the base camp was found to have been abandoned when the combined task force broke through. All reports indicate that these unfortunate villagers suffered the most casualties in the operation. They were killed in retribution for their alleged support of Renamo.

A number of logistical problems for the assault force were exposed. The difficulties of the terrain, allied to limited air supply capability and vehicle losses, contributed to the very limited success of the operation. The tempo of the attack could not be sustained in depth. Provisioning of the ZNA forces in Mozambique is costing around 70,000 dollars a day. Because of the resupply problems, the ZNA forces level is to be reduced, and elements withdrawn will not be replaced. For the remainder, more subjobs and advance supply bases will have to be set up. It is possible that some of the old ZANLA camps, including Chimoio, will be reactivated for this purpose.

In summary, as Radio Truth indicated, this was no one-off operation. Our troops are going to be bogged down in Mozambique, so long as ZANU-PF stick to their present policy. The outcome of the combined operation has been largely ineffectual.

Renamo has been inconvenienced through the loss of their base and considerable quantities of war material, but they have not been defeated, even in Sofala Province. The troop casualty claim for both sides were exaggerated. For the ZNA, there was a limited tactical success, but at considerable cost to the taxpayer in lost vehicles and equipment.

Renamo and a sizeable proportion of the Mozambican population have been alienated with consequences for Zimbabwe still to be faced.